Yours truly
Wm B Hartley
P.G.M.

HISTORY

OF

Odd-Fellowship in Canada

UNDER THE

OLD REGIME.

BEING A HISTORY OF THE I. O. O. F. IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FROM ITS INTRODUCTION IN 1843 TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA WEST IN 1855. ALSO, A REPRINT OF THE JOURNALS OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1855 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO, 1879.

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COMMITTEE ON HISTORY.

JAMES WOODYATT, P. G. M., Cl. T. CAMPBELL, P. G. M.
J. B. KING, Grand Secretary.

AUTHORITIES.

For History.

"That we are of opinion that such a History would be conducive to the best interests of the Order, and would recommend that the R. W. Grand Body do appoint a Committee of two to co-operate with the R. W. Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely for the consideration of the same."

"We further recommend that Jas. Woodyatt, P. G. M., and J B. King, R W. Grand Secretary, constitute said Committee."

Jour. 1878, Report of Special Committee, adopted.

"We, your Committee to whom were referred back clause 18 of the Most Worthy Grand Master's Report, beg to submit the following:

"Your Committe fully agree with the Grand Master as to the necessity of recording the past history of Odd-Fellowship in Canada, and in order that the same may be in some way effected, we would recommend that the sum of $300 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master and Committee to be used from time to time towards defraying expenses while in search of such historical matter."

Jour. 1878—Report of Com. on State of the Order made in 1877 adopted.

"On motionof Rep. John Welsh, seconded by Rep. J. T. Hornibrook, the name of Cl. T. Campbell, P. G. M., was added to the Committee on History---the Committee now consisting of James Woodyatt, P. G. M., Cl. T. Campbell, P. G. M., and J. B. King, Grand Secretary.

Jour. 1878.

"In conclusion, your Committee would recommend that the history of Odd-Fellowship in Canada, under the Old Regine be published as a preface to the revised Joural of Ontario, thus adding to the interest of the latter, while at the same time making it a more complete record of the transactions of the Order in the Province."

Jour. 1879.---Report of Com. on History, Adopted

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For Reprint of Journal.

"We can, therefore, only recommend that should a guarrantee be given during the next six months, that not less than three hundred copies of the work will be taken by subordinate Lodges and members, then the Grand Secretary be instructed to invite tenders for an edition of one thousand copies, and should he be enabled to get the work done for a sum not exceeding $2,500, then he be instructed to proceed with the work; and in order that the work may be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, the Secrtary shall be empowered to employ such help as he may require in compiling the work, at an expense not to exceed $75; the price of the work to subordinate Lodges and members to be fixed at $3.50 per copy."

Jour. 1878.

PREFACE.

THE transactions of the Odd-Fellows of Canada prior to the institution of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, in 1855, have for many years been shrouded in darkness. Only the life-time of a single generation has passed since the days when the Order was flourishing in British North America—the most popular of all secular organizations; and yet, so complete was its decline and fall, that when in 1874 the Grand Lodge of Ontario first appointed a Committee on History, scarcely a trace of the *old regime* was visible. With two exceptions, all the old Lodges were dead, and their very names forgotten. No records of the first Grand Lodges were to be found. The original pioneers were either dead, or, if living, unknown to the Odd-Fellows of the present generation.

The researches of the Committee have not, however, been fruitless; and, though laboring under many disadvantages, we have at last been able to present the Fraternity with a comparatively full record of the transactions of the early Odd-Fellows of Canada. In this work valuable assistance has been rendered by the following gentlemen, through whose help many old books and documents have been secured, viz.: Thos. Hardie, Esq., H. E. Montgomerie, Esq., Hon. C. Dunkin, J. C. Beckett, Esq., Wm. Ewen, Esq , Theo. A. Ross, Esq , R. Barker, M. D., J. F. Wood, Esq., Allan McFee, Esq., Wm. Fitzsimmons, M. P., Thos. G. Carson, Esq., R. M. M. Patton, Esq., Isaac Smith, M. D., Geo. P. Dickson, Esq., G. W. Lambert, Esq., A. A. Murphy, Esq., J. C. P. Frazee, Esq., H. A. Taylor, Esq., and others.

The responsibility for the comments upon the work of the Order in the early days, and upon the character and labors of the Pioneer Odd-Fellows, rests on the Chairman of the Committee whose estimate of men and things under the *old regime* is

the result of a somewhat careful examination of the historic material accumulated during the last few years. The record of early Odd-Fellowship in Canada is not without valuable lessons for those who conduct the affairs of the Order to-day; and it has been the endeavor of the Committee not only to give a faithful account of the transactions of our predecessors, but to point whatever moral their work may be calculated to convey.

The space at our disposal has confined us within somewhat narrow bounds, and compelled us at times to limit ourselves to bare outlines. Should another edition of this history ever be required, it may be that ampler sources of information, a more extended acquaintance with the work and workers of past days, and enlarged powers granted those who may constitute the Historical Committee of the future, will secure a fuller and more perfect record of Canadian Odd-Fellowship.

Meantime this first brief *resume* of twelve years work in Odd-Fellowship is given to the Fraternity of Ontario in the hope that they may find something of interest and of profit in reading the proceedings of the pioneers of our Order in British North America.

CL. T. C.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1879.

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Odd-Fellowship in Canada.

UNDER THE OLD REGIME.

THE PRE-HISTORIC YEARS.

The introduction of Odd-Fellowship into the British Provinces of America, dates back to an early period in the present century. The destruction of many of the records of the Manchester Unity, of England, in 1847, as we learn from Grand Secretary Spray of that Order, involves the early history of the Society in considerable confusion. The only information that can be gained from that source is that a lodge of the M. U. of O. F. was organized in Montreal in 1843.

But, previous to the disruption of Odd-Fellowship in 1842, by the separation of the American branch from the parent stem, there is evidence of the existence of an Odd-Fellow's lodge in Halifax in 1832, and of another still earlier in 1815. The subject is referred to in a Halifax paper of March 5, 1847, and the following statement made :—

"At two different periods such a lodge has been in existence here. First, about the year 1815, at which time a large number of our townsmen were enrolled among its members, many of whom are still living and occupying responsible positions among us. There was also a military lodge of the same fraternity established here, about fifteen years ago. * * * The original warrant by which these lodges were brought into existence, is even now in the possession of one of our citizens, one of the many survivors of the lodge formed more than thirty years since."

Washington Lodge No. 1, the parent lodge of the American Order, was not instituted until 1819, so that the first Canadian lodge antedates that of Father Wildey several years. In what manner it was organized, and what relation it bore to the Manchester Unity, (then only

three years old) or to any of the other orders of Odd-Fellows then existing in England, we have no means of knowing; no actual records of its operation have been found; and for the present we must leave its existence and its work in the darkness of prehistoric time.

The causes which led to the separation between the American Order and the Manchester Unity are to be found detailed in the records of the G. L. U. S.* Unfortunate as that separation may have been, it was not without its advantages. One result, at least, was a most marked revival of Odd Fellowship all over the Western Continent. Nor was this revival confined to the United States. A year or two previous the Order had obtained a foothold in the Republic of Texas; now it pushed northward into Canada, and even essayed a more venturous flight across the ocean to Britain and Germany: but the Atlantic was too wide, and the arms of American Odd-Fellowship at that date too short to stretch so far. The proposed Lodge in Germany was never organized, and the one or two that saw the light on British soil struggled for a brief day and then went out forever. The work of Odd Fellowship in the Mother Land belonged to the M. U., and later experience has only shown more clearly the unwisdom of any interference on the part of the American Order.

In Canada, however, the situation was different, and the results more creditable. The banner of the Order once flung to the breeze of our free Northern air has never since been furled.

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THE FIRST YEAR—1843.

The year 1843 saw the first lodge of Odd-Fellows in the old Province of Canada, at that time embracing the territory now known as the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Both the Manchester Unity and the American Order were at this time introduced into the city of Montreal.

In the previous year, John H. Hardie, a painter and decorater by occupation, and a member of the I. O. O. F., moved from New York to Montreal, and commenced business as a dealer in paints and oils. He had only been an Odd-Fellow for a short time, but was deeply impressed with the beauties and benefits of the society, and, in his new home, commenced at once an anxious search for brethren with whom he could exchange the familiar grip. He was so far successful that he found a Past Grand of a Brooklin, (N. Y.,) lodge, Geo. Mathews, an en-

* Journal G. L. U. S., vol. I., p. 130-163.

graver and lithographer, one of the first to introduce that art into Montreal.

These two brethren deserve all the honor that can be accorded them as the fathers of Canadian Odd-Fellowship. As far as can be learned, they were the only Odd-Fellows in Montreal, and it required a vast amount of zeal and patience to accomplish the work they undertook, that of introducing the Order into Canada. Unable to find other members of the Order whose aid they could secure in petitioning the G. L. U. S. for a charter, they were not discouraged. Pursuing their researches in another direction, they were able to interest in their enterprise three citizens of Montreal, Wetherill Taylor, Joseph Kirkup and Wm. Rodden who agreed to join a lodge in New York State for the purpose of becoming qualified as applicants for the Canadian charter.

This, of course, was not the only preparatory work in which Bros. Hardie and Mathews had to engage. It was not enough to secure charter members: they had to find a suitable room; procure the necessary regalia and paraphanalia; and, above all, to assure themselves that when organized there should be no lack of proper candidates for admission. Aware of the responsibility that rested on them to introduce the Order under the most favorable auspices possible, and thus insure its permanent success, they were exceedingly cautious in soliciting candidates, and sought only those whose personal character and social rank would reflect credit on the society.

From these causes the preliminary arrangements necessarily occupied some time. But every preparation was finally made, so far as could possibly be done by a few young, inexperienced and isolated brothers; and on the 26th of May, 1843, the following application was sent to the Grand Secretary in Baltimore:

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F.:

M. W. Grand Sire and Brethren:—The subscribers, members of the Order in good standing, as may be seen by our cards from lodges under the jurisdiction of your R. W. Body, within the limits of the State of New York, being now resident in Montreal, in the Province of Canada, are anxious for the establishment of the Order here, on the beneficial principles which characterize it in the United States. All things being now in readiness, we respectfully ask for a charter for a Lodge to be located in the City of Montreal, Canada, to be hailed and entitled "Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, of the Province of Canada." If compatible we would desire that the lodge be designated "No. 1, of British North America," and that it have *Grand Lodge powers.*

The sum of thirty dollars is herewith remitted.

WEATHERILL TAYLOR, JOHN H. HARDIE,
JOSEPH KIRKUP, WM. RODDEN,
GEO. MATTHEWS,

Montreal, May 20th, 1843.

And now it seemed certain to the Montreal Brethren that all delay was at an end, and that they would soon be at work in the Lodge room. In this, however, they were doomed to disappointment. The authorities were, for a time, in doubt as to the proper course to be pursued. Bro. John A. Kennedy, of New York, who at that time worthily filled the office of Grand Sire, felt perfectly satisfied that it was within his province to grant the dispensation. The Constitution of the G. L. U. S. provided for the institution of Lodges in foreign countries, and gave power to the Grand Officers to issue dispensations for that purpose during recess. In ordinary cases this would have been done without delay; but an application from Canada—considering the relations then existing between the G. L. U. S. and the Manchester Unity—being a matter of some importance, the Grand Sire thought a consultation with his colleagues advisable. The first result of this consultation was unfavorable to the applicants. All of the Grand Sire's associates advised against an immediate issue of the dispensation. A resolution had passed the G. L. U. S. at its previous session, expressive of the inexpediency of instituting new Lodges in Britain and other European countries, so long as the Manchester Unity should keep out of the United States: and it was thought that Canada, as a part of the British Empire, might come within the scope of this resolution. But the Grand Sire remained firm in the opinion that the resolution should be taken literally: and that even if it were possible by a simple resolution to prohibit that which the Constitution allowed, at all events there was nothing to hinder action being taken on applications from foreign countries outside of Europe. (Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 1. p. 530). This view he finally succeeded in impressing on some of his colleagues, and, a majority of the Grand Officers being favorable, the following dispensation was finally issued on the 29th of July:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

To all whom it may concern:

We, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of the United States of America, and the jurisdiction thereto belonging:

FRIENDSHIP LOVE AND TRUTH.

Know Ye, that by virtue of the power in us vested, we do hereby authorize, and empower our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Weatherill Taylor, John H. Hardie, Joseph Kirkup, Wm. Rodden and George Mathews, P. G., and their successors duly and legally elected, to constitute a Lodge in the City of Montreal and Province of Canada, to be known and hailed by the the title of "Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1," of the Province of Canada.

And we do further authorize and empower our said trusty and well-beloved brethren and their successors, to admit and make ODD-FELLOWS, according to the ancient usages and customs of the Order, and nor contrarywise, with full power and authority to hear and determine all and singular matters and things relating

to the Order within the jurisdiction of the said Lodge, according to the rules and regulations of the GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Provided always, that the said above-named brethren and their successors, pay due respect to the GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES, and the ordinances thereof; otherwise, this dispensation to be of no force and effect; and provided, also, that this dispensation shall be approved by the said Grand Lodge, at the next session thereof.

{ L. S. } Given under our hand, and the seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the City of New York, in the State of New York, U. S., this Twenty-Ninth Day of July, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-three.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
GRAND SIRE.

Bro. Alfred Moore, P. D. D. G. M., of Troy, N. Y., was appointed by the Grand Sire as Special Deputy to introduce the Order into Canada. Proceeding to Montreal, accompanied by P. G.'s Ferin and Burton, and Bro. Taylor, one of the petitioners, he found the Canadian Brethren fully prepared for his visit. A comfortable Lodge room had been provided and suitably furnished in the garret over the hardware store of Mr. Wm. Rodden, on St. Paul St.; and here, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of August, the Pioneer Canadian Lodge, PRINCE OF WALES, No. 1, was instituted. The first officers elected and installed were: W. Taylor, N. G.; John H. Hardie, V. G.; Wm. Rodden, Sec'y, and Joseph Kirkup, Treasurer.

And now the brethren went to work energetically for the success of the Order. The preliminary arrangements they had so quietly and prudently made speedily bore fruit. Within the first week eighteen gentlemen of influence and good standing in the community were admitted, and the new society rapidly grew in strength and in favor with the public.

Soon after its organization the Lodge received a valuable addition in the person of Bro. Thos. Hardie, P. G., a member of Sangammon Lodge, No. 6, of Springfield, Illinois, and a brother of John Hardie. Sangammon Lodge had been instituted in 1841, and Bro. Thos. Hardie was one of the first initiates. Pleased with the Order, and deeply impressed with its evident power as an influence for good, he at once became an active and enthusiastic member, and passed rapidly through the chairs—entering the Grand Lodge of Illinois in March, 1843 It was owing to his recommendation that his brother John joined the Order; and for this reason he doubtless felt that, indirectly, he had had considerable to do with the introduction of Odd-Fellowship into Canada. Removing to Montreal in the summer of 1843, he united with the new Lodge soon after its institution, and by his practical knowledge of

the work of the Order, as well as by his zeal and energy, he was enabled to render valuable assistance to the young Society.

The G. L. U. S. at its ensuing session gave its hearty approval of the course pursued by Grand Sire Kennedy; and sanctioned the introduction of the Order into Canada, in the hope that in its new field of operations there would be found abundant room and favorable circumstances for its rapid development.

These expectations were fully realized. Prince of Wales made such rapid progress that the brethren soon found it advisable to petition for another lodge. Accordingly a sufficient number withdrew for that purpose, and on the 11th of November forwarded their application to the new Grand Sire, Bro. Howell Hopkins. Their request was granted under date of the 27th November, and the commission sent to the Deputy, Bro. Geo. Mathews. The new Lodge, QUEEN'S No. 2, was instituted by him on the 4th December—the charter members taking the following offices:—J. C. Sewell, N. G.; Wm. B. Hartley, V. G.; J. H. Idoff, Sec'y; A. Robertson, Treas.; and Wm. Sutherland, Conductor.

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THE SECOND YEAR—1844.

With the opening of the new year, the order began to push forward into the neighboring cities and towns. The first petition for a lodge outside of Montreal came from St. Johns. Situated within a short distance of the metropolis, it did not take many months to elapse before the fame of the new Society reached this little town, and some of its residents were soon initiated into the Montreal Lodges. One of them, John Hazelton, had been a member of the Order previously in the city of Albany, and had joined Prince of Wales at its institution, as an ancient Odd-Fellow. There was not much difficulty, however, in securing applicants for a charter, for in petitioning for a lodge in those days, it was permissable for non-residents to join in the application, a plan which greatly facilitated the organization of new lodges. In this way, from among those resident in Montreal as well as St. Johns, five members were found on the 24th of January to sign a petition for a new lodge, viz: John W. Gilbert, Calvin P. Ladd, Wm. Hardie,

Joseph Fraser and John Hazelton. The two first named were residents of Montreal. The required dispensation was granted the 14th of February, and on the 4th of March following, PRINCE ALBERT, No. 3, was added to the roll of Canadian Lodges.

About this time the Patriarchal Order was introduced into Montreal. On the 2nd March an application for a warrant to open an encampment was signed by Thos. Hardie, John H. Hardie, Joseph Kirkup, John O. Brown, Wm. Rodden, J. M. Gilbert, S. C. Sewell and George Matthews. Of these brethren, three already had the degrees. Thos. Hardie was a P. H. P. of Lebanon No. 3, Illinois, Joseph Kirkup was a member of Troy No. 2, and George Matthews of Salem, No. 7, Brooklin, N. Y. In order that the other brethren might be qualified as petitioners, the Grand Sire had previously deputed P. C. P., A. Heyer Brown, of Albany N. Y. to visit Montreal, and confer upon them the Patriarchal degrees, which duty was performed by him on the date above mentioned, March 2nd. The application was granted, and special deputy Brown, being unable to attend, authorized P. H. P. Thos. Hardie to institute the new encampment. In accordance with his instructions, Bro. Hardie opened HOCHELAGA ENCAMPMENT, No. 1, in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon, April 2nd, 1844. The following brethren were installed into office: George Matthews, C. P.; Wm Rodden, H. P.; John H. Hardie, S. W.; J. M. Gilbert, Scribe; S. C. Sewell, Treas.; John O. Brown, J. W. Subsequently, Patriarch Rodden resigned, and P. H. P. Hardie filled his office for the remainder of the term.

The Canadian Odd-Fellows now thought it time to have their affairs brought under the control of a local Grand Lodge. It will be remembered that when asking authority to introduce the Order into Canada, they had petitioned the Grand Sire to confer Grand Lodge powers on Prince of Wales Lodge. Though this would have been only following the precedent established in the case of Washington Lodge in Baltimore, yet it was not thought expedient by the authorities of the Order; and the Canadians were required to follow the course by law prescribed for the establishment of Subordinate Grand Lodges.

Three Lodges, the senior not more than a year old, may seem to our eyes a small constituency for a Grand Lodge. But thirty years ago Odd-Fellows, both in Canada and the United States, were very precocious; and as soon as the Order was introduced into any State or Province, they began to talk about having a Grand Lodge. In Canada, however, the Society had grown so rapidly that the Brethren might be

excused if they felt somewhat ambitious. Introduced first on the 10th of August, 1843, by the following summer the membership had reached about 350—embracing some of the leading men of Montreal—men whose names have since obtained a prominent place in Canadian history.

The G. L. U. S. met on the 16th of September, 1844, in Baltimore; and on the first day of the session, Rep. Churchill, of Maine, presented the petition of the Canadian Odd Fellows. It received a favorable hearing; and in accordance with a resolution duly passed, the Grand Sire issued a charter for a Grand Lodge of Canada.

The commission as Special deputy to open the New Grand Lodge, was entrusted to P. G. M. the Rev. Albert Case, of South Carolina, who proceeded to Canada, and summoned the Lodges to meet him in the Prince of Wales Hall, on the 16th of November. On that date the following representatives appeared:

Prince of Wales, No. 1.—W. A. Seldon, Thos. Hardie, Wm. A. Liddell.

Queen's, No. 2.—Geo. Mathews, Stephen C. Sewell, J. H. Taafe, W. M. B. Hartley.

Prince Albert, No. 3.—Jno. W. Gilbert.

Special Deputy Grand Sire Case then read his commission, and duly instituted the Grand Lodge of Canada. The following brethren were then elected and installed into office:

W. M. B. Hartley,—Grand Master
George Matthews—Dep. Grand Master.
Thos. Hardie,—Grand Warden.
W. A. Seldon,—Grand Secretary.
T. C. Sewell,—Grand Treasurer.
Wm. Rodden,—Grand Marshal.
J. H. Taafe,—Grand Guardian.

The Order in Canada was now fairly started under local management, with all the advantages of "Home Rule." The officers to whose control the affairs of the Society were entrusted were well fitted for their posts. Grand Master Hartley was a Canadian, born in Montreal in 1821. He was a young man of well developed talent, and of good social standing, already engaged in practice as an advocate or barrister. He had been initiated in Quinnipiac Lodge, New Haven, Conn., in August 1843; but at once withdrew to unite himself with Prince of Wales, which was organized about a week after his initiation. Subsequently he joined Queen's Lodge, in which he passed the chairs. In 1844, he received the patriarchal degrees in Sassacus Encampment of Rhode Island. In this same year he was charged by the Odd-Fellows,

of Montreal, (both of the M. U. and our own Order) with a mission to Kingston, the Capital, and the presentation of a petition to the Governor, praying for the exemption of the Odd-Fellows from the provisions of a bill for the suppression of secret societies then before Parliament. His Subordinate officers were all enthusiastic and capable. D. G. M. Mathews had been one of the first movers in the work of introducing the Order into Montreal; Grand Warden Hardie was probably the most experienced member in the jurisdiction; S. C. Sewell, Grand Treasurer, was a leading physician; Wm. Rodden, Grand Marshal, a prominent hardware merchant. In fact, officers and members seem all to have been drawn from the very best classes of society.

Among the names of the new Grand Officers we naturally look for that of Bro. John Hardie, whose services in introducing the Order into Canada would seem to have deserved suitable recognition. But he had removed from Montreal; and therefore took no part in the organization of the Grand Lodge. He was not idle, however; for in his new residence, Quebec, he busied himself so effectually in the interests of the Order that the Grand Lodge of Canada was scarcely instituted, before an application came from the "ancient city" for a charter for a Lodge. He did not have the same difficulties to contend with that taxed him and his colleagues in their efforts to start the first Lodge; for, as in the case of the Lodge in St. Johns, he was enabled to secure the services of some non-resident brethren in applying for the charter. The Grand Lodge, however, in 1845, modified this practice by only permitting it in cases where there was a deficiency of residents; and requiring that all the principal offices should be filled by members living in the locality.

Upon receipt of the application from Quebec, the Grand Master granted the dispensation; and ALBION LODGE, No. 4, was instituted by the Grand Warden about the 20th of November. The other applicants for the charter were Bros. Peck, Hilton, T. Hardie and D. Milligan. At the succeeding session of the Grand Lodge the dispensation was confirmed; and the thanks of the Order voted to Bro. John Hardie for his labors in the interest of the Order. And, if we are to judge from results, Bro. John Hardie's work in Quebec was well done; for when the days of depression came in after years, and every Lodge in Lower Canada was disbanded, Albion was the last one in the province to surrender its charter. Bro. John Hardie's services were fully appreciated by his Brethren. In addition to the vote of thanks from the Grand Lodge, the members in Montreal presented him in the following year with a handsome gold medal and a flattering address. He remained in Canada for some years; but subsequently removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where

he died of softening of the brain on the 29th of December, 1867, after a long and severe illness.

The Grand Lodge of Canada assembled again on the 30th of November—all the officers and members present, except the Grand Treasurer and Grand Guardian. Bro. C. Ladd, of No. 1, was admitted to membership. The Grand Master's action in granting a dispensation to Albion Lodge was confirmed; and the thanks of the Grand Lodge voted to Bro. J. H. Hardie for his efforts in behalf of the Order in the ancient city.

The main business of this, and several succeeding sessions, was the adoption of a Constitution for the jurisdiction. The first code adopted was based largely on the Constitution of New York, with a few variations to suit the views and circumstances of the Canadian brethren. The Grand Lodge was made a representative body, as, while all Past Grands were admitted to a seat, and a Lodge might send as many representatives as it chose, yet important questions were decided by the votes of Lodges. In these cases if a Lodge had less than fifty members it cast one vote; if fifty, two votes, and one for every additional twenty-five members. The majority of representatives of a Lodge were entitled to cast its vote. If the representation was equally divided the Lodge had no vote. Proxy representation was permitted; but no person could represent more than one Lodge. In those days there was no "mileage or per diem," and every one had to pay his own bills. The regular meetings of the Grand Lodge were to be held quarterly; but interim sessions were held during the first few months of its existence, whenever any business required its attention.

On the 5th of December, the Grand Lodge assembled again. The principal business of this session was the granting of a Charter for another Lodge in Montreal, to be called COMMERCIAL, No. 5. The charter members were Wm. Rodden, W. A. Seldon, W. H. Colt, Thomas Woodside, Jacob H. Dewitt, Robinson Rustan, Michael Babcock, R. H. Hamilton, R. H. Evans, and J. Cushing. Several of these brethren were gentlemen of marked ability and of high social standing, who either were at that time or subsequently became very prominent in the Order. With such members it was only natural that No. 5 should soon become one of the most influential Lodges in the jurisdiction.

At this session, Bro. Taafe resigned the office of Grand Guardian, and J. W. Gilbert was appointed in his place. Bro. Matthews, previously appointed to take up subscriptions to defray expenses, was

obliged to report no success, and the bills had to be subsequently paid out of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Another brief session was held on the 16th December; but no business of any consequence was transacted.

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THE THIRD YEAR—1845.

In the month of January of this year, the Grand Lodge held meetings on the 11th, the 15th, and the 18th, for the purpose of perfecting the Constitution.

On the 5th of February, the first regular quarterly meeting was held. The Grand Officers were all present; and the Lodges were represented by the following brethren:

Prince of Wales No. 1.—Joseph Fraser.
Queen's No. 2.—M. H. Seymour.
Prince Albert No. 3.—Wm. Hardie.
Albion No. 4.—Wm. Hilton.
Commercial No. 5.—Wm. Rodden, W. A. Seldon.

At this, and at adjourned sessions on the 6th, 11th, 13th, and 15th, the Grand Lodge was still occupied almost exclusively in the work of preparing its Constitution and By-laws. At the last mentioned date, however, a recommendation was made the Montreal Lodges to unite in the support of a Degree Lodge, by which it was thought greater interest would be felt in the Degree work, as well as greater uniformity secured.

This recommendation was speedily adopted, and on the 21st March following Victoria Degree Lodge was instituted. There is no doubt that the Lodge was successful in keeping up a lively interest in the work, though the officers did not confine themselves too closely to the ritual. Feeling that the work was not as interesting as they thought it ought to be, they endeavored to relieve the monotony by introducing various performances not laid down in the books, more especially in connection with the Fifth Degree. In November of the same year, we find the Grand Lodge administering a reprimand, and advising the Lodge to confer the Degree with all solemnity even if that involved some monotony.

The second Quarterly Session of the Grand Lodge opened in the

forenoon of the 9th of May. All the officers were present, and Reps. Fraser of No. 1, and Hilton of No. 4. The following new members were admitted: John Holland, of No. 1; D. Milligan, of No. 2; J. R. Healey and J. H. Hardie, of No. 4; and R. H. Hamilton, of No. 5.

At this session an effort was made to advance the Order a little further; and an application was received from Bros. C. Carter, Campbell Bryson, Thomas White, Andrew Wilson, W. E. Ibbotson, J. H. Isaacson, J. R. Fraser and W. Adams, for a Charter for a new Lodge, to be called BRITANNIA. But the Grand Lodge thought it advisable to make haste more slowly, and refused the petition.

This session lasted two days. The only business, other than passing accounts and considering the state of the Order, was the division of the jurisdiction into two districts—Montreal and Quebec; and the ordering of suitable regalia.

In the summer of this year the Order was established in the Province of Canada West, by Mr. Edmund Murney, of Belleville. This gentleman was initiated in the Queen's Lodge No. 2, on the 19th of March, 1845, during a visit to Montreal; and, determined to introduce Odd-Fellowship into his own town. He was a gentleman of high standing in the community and well fitted by his position as well as his abilities to reflect credit on any institution of which he might be a supporter. Born in Kingston Nov. 11th, 1812, he was educated in Upper Canada College, and subsequently studied law in the office of Marshall Spring Bidwell, Esq. Called to the bar in 1834, he commenced practice in Belleville, and soon established an excellent reputation. In 1836 he entered the Upper Canada Parliament as member for Hastings. At the general election for the first Parliament of United Canada he was a Candidate; but was defeated by the Hon. Robt. Baldwin. At a subsequent election, however, in 1843, he again contested the riding, with Mr. Joseph Cauniff—this time successfully; and continued to represent the constituency, except for one interval of three years, up to 1857. He then left the Assembly, and was elected to the Upper House as member for the Trent Division; and this position he occupied till the time of his death, August 15th, 1861. Mr. Murney was a consistent Conservative of the extreme type—so much so, in fact, that he would not support Sir Allan McNab when that gentleman associated with himself in the government some of the friends of Mr. Hincks in 1854. An active politician, an accomplished lawyer, and a sociable, genial gentleman, he was well calculated to ensure the success of any undertaking in

which he might be engaged. He became an enthusiastic Odd-Fellow, and was for many years the main-stay of the Order in the Bay of Quinte District.

Bro. Murney soon found other Odd-Fellows in his locality with whom he could work. Among them were two older in the Order than himself; Bro. J. A. Glassford, initiated in Prince of Wales Lodge, on the 19th of September, 1843; and Bro. Donald Ross, who had joined Queens Lodge, No. 2, January 8th, 1845. Messrs. Alex. Judd and Adam H. Myers were initiated in Queen's Lodge, in May; and thus a sufficient number were secured to petition the Grand Master for a dispensation to open a Lodge in Belleville.

The application was received in the early part of June, and granted without delay. A dispensation was issued by the Acting Grand Master, Bro. Geo. Mathews; and P. G., David Milligan, of Queen's, was commissioned as Special Deputy for the purpose of giving it effect. On the 17th of June, 1845, VICTORIA LODGE, No. 6, the pioneer Lodge of this Province, was instituted in Belleville, with the following chief officers:—Donald Ross, N. G., E. Murney, V. G., Alex. Judd, Sec., F. Mc Annany, Treas.

Shortly after, another addition was made to the roll of Lodges—the application coming from Stanstead, in the Lower Province, on the 24th of July. The petitioners were W. S. Hunter, of No. 1; and Chas. Seymour, S. S. French, J. C. Chase, and J. G. Gilman, of No. 2. The Lodge was instituted on the 29th, under the name of ORIENTAL No. 7, and had for a time a very successful career. Though it met with much opposition, yet in three months it numbered 40 members, and was able to spend over $400 in fitting up a new hall. At its anniversary next year it had a membership of seventy-five.

The Grand Lodge assembled in first annual session, on the 6th August. The following representatives were duly accredited:

Prince of Wales No. 1.—Thos. Hardie, W. A. Liddell, J. Holland.

Queen's No. 2.—Geo. Matthews, M. H. Seymour, D. Milligan, C. F. Clark.

Prince Albert No. 3.—J. M. Gilbert, C. P. Ladd, C. Pierce.

Commercial, No. 5.—Wm. Rodden, W. A. Seldon, R. H. Hamilton, E. T. Renaud.

The reports of the officers presented at this session indicated cheering progress, and the prospects of the Order were decidedly satisfactory. The reports of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary have not been

preserved, but the statistics for the June term shewed 5 Lodges, 666 contributing members, and a revenue of $8455. The relief expenditure for the year had been $765 75.

The result of the elections this year gave the order the following officers:

Wm. Rodden,—Grand Master.
Thos. Hardie,—Dep. Grand Master.
W. A. Seldon,—Grand Warden.
R. H. Hamilton,—Grand Secretary.
J. M. Gilbert,—Grand Treasurer.
J. Holland,—Grand Chaplain.
W. M. B. Hartley, P. G. M.—Grand Representative.

The election and installation of the officers seems to have been all the business of the session. At an adjourned meeting on the 30th of September, the Grand Lodge had under consideration an important matter, viz., the establishment of a magazine devoted to the interests of the Order. It was started as a private enterprise, but the cordial approval and support of the Grand Lodge was readily extended—one of the best indications of the intelligence and enterprise of the Fraternity. The first number of the Odd-Fellows' Record appeared in January of the year following. It was a neat monthly, octavo, of twenty four pages, published by Bro. Potts of the Montreal "Herald," and edited by P. G. M. Hartley. The Grand Lodge exercised a general supervision by means of a committee consisting of Bros. Hartley, Hamilton and Robinson. It was a well conducted periodical, for a time at least. Its selections were carefully made, while it had an extensive supply of original matter, bearing on other subjects besides Odd-Fellowship. A frequent and valued contributor was Mr. D. Wylie, a leading member of the Manchester Unity, and subsequently well known as a newspaper publisher in Brockville. The Record lived two years. In its issue for December, 1847, it announced some important alterations and improvements for its next volume. The only alteration made was to stop publication.

Adjourned sessions of the Grand Lodge were held on the 1st, 6th and 7th of October; but no business of any consequence was transacted. On the 1st, charters were formally granted to the Lodges previously organized in Belleville and Stanstead. From a Finance Committee's report presented on the 7th, we learn that the affairs of the Grand Lodge were evidently prospering, as, after paying all debts, there a balance left of £144.16s.6d.

The regular Quarterly Session of the Grand Lodge opened on the 5th of November. The Grand Master was not present, through sickness; and the Grand Lodge adjourned to the 19th. At this meeting there were admitted from No. 1, A. McGown and Wm. Hilton; from No. 2, Geo. P. Dickson, and from No. 5, Job Cushing. No business of any consequence was transacted.

The rapid increase of membership, and the growing importance of the Order, had made it apparent at an early date that increased accommodations would be required; and in 1844 an arrangement was made with Bro. G. Bourne for the purpose. This brother undertook to erect a building on Great St. James street, giving the Order a practically perpetual lease. It was built with an express view to the accommodation of the Odd-Fellows, and was arranged to suit their wants. It was a very handsome three story building, with a front of sixty-five feet, and a depth of forty-eight feet. The hall was at the top; the second floor forming an assembly room for concerts and balls; while the ground floor was divided into stores. The main Lodge room was twenty-four by forty-three feet, being finished in white and gold, with a circular ribbed ceiling, handsomely carpeted and furnished. In addition there were a large number of ante-rooms and other apartments. From the description given in the records of the time, there is no doubt that the entire *suite* of apartments were possessed of a beauty and style that have never since been surpassed in Canada. They formed, in fact, a complete Club House.

This seems to have been required; for the Order in Montreal in those days appears to have been eminently aristocratic. At Lodge meeting the members always appeared in full evening dress. Though this might seem in our days to be "putting on airs," yet it was not out of place under the circumstances; for the members were all more or less wealthy; and the wearing of full dress was a custom familiar to them all in their social relations, which entailed neither extra expense nor trouble. And there can be no doubt that the effect on the appearance of a Lodge meeting would be very pleasant; while it would not be without its influence on the members, who both looked and tried to behave like gentlemen.

The new Odd-Fellows' Hall was occupied by the Grand Lodge on November 26th, but was not formally opened until the 2nd of December. It is still in existence * and is known now by the name of Nordheimer's Hall.

Adjourned sessions of the Grand Lodge were held November 26th and 29th, and December 1st, 6th, 9th, 13th, 18th, 20th and 26th. The business transacted was mainly connected with the management of the

* In 1879.

new building. Two new representatives were received on the 13th December, viz., C. S. Pierce, of No. 3, and Donald Ross, of No. 6.

Before closing the record of this year, mention must be made of another addition to the Patriarchal Order. On the 5th of August, the Grand Sire received an application from Quebec, signed by Thomas Hardie, David Milligan, W. Hilton, Willis Russell, John R. Healey, John H. Hardie, A. Joseph, and C. Lecermivant, praying for a dispensation for an Encampment. Some of these patriarchs resided in Montreal; but that was an irregularity not then noticeable. The prayer was granted by the authorities on the 9th of September, and STADACONA ENCAMPMENT No. 2 instituted the following month.

THE FOURTH YEAR—1846.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge was held on the 30th of January, but no business of any consequence was transacted.

The quarterly session was held on the 4th and 7th February. New representatives admitted were Wm. Slack, of No. 1; H. H. Whitney, of No. 2; E. L. Montizambert, of No. 4; John G. Gilman, and S. L. French, of No. 7. Two new Districts were set apart at this session, and the Grand Master appointed P. G. Murney D. D. G. M. for the Victoria District, in Upper Canada; and P. G. French, D. D. G. M. for the St. Francis District, in the Eastern Townships.

But the most important question that came up for consideration had reference to the extension of the Order into the Western Province. The subject was not altogether a new one. At the session on December 6th of the previous year, a communication had been received from P. G., E. T. Renaud, urging active measures; and now additional correspondence was reported by the Grand Officers from other parties. Scattered all over Upper Canada were a number of influential persons who were members of the Montreal Lodges. Montreal was now the capital of Canada—commercial, social and political. Here the merchants came to purchase goods; here the legislators came to attend Parliament; here the "aristocracy" came for the balls and festivities at Government House. The Odd-Fellows' Society was one of the chief social clubs of the city, to which it was fashionable to belong. A visitor had failed to see the lions of Montreal who had not entered the Odd-Fellows' Lodge. And so numbers whose residences were in the Western Province, especially members of Parliament, had become con-

nected with the Order. Some of these were anxious to have Lodges organized in their own homes; and the Grand Lodge was equally anxious to extend the number of its subordinates.

After carefully considering this matter at the meeting on the 7th of February, the Grand Lodge decided to send a deputation westward, on what might be considered a "missionary tour." The brethren chosen for this duty were the D. G. M., Thos. Hardie, and P. G.'s, Geo. P. Dickson and Ed. Murney. Reference has already been made to the character and qualifications of Bros. Hardie and Murney. Bro. Dickson was equally well fitted for the duties devolving upon him. He had been initiated in Queen's Lodge almost immediately after its organization, and had taken a warm interest in the work of Odd-Fellowship, to whose service he brought talents of a high order, which would undoubtedly have soon secured for him the highest positions in the gift of the fraternity. Unfortunately he left Montreal about six months subsequent to this western trip, removing first to Toronto and then to Richmond Hill. He became a chartar member of Home Lodge No. 21, of Toronto, when it was organized in 1847; but absence from the city prevented his taking any active part in Lodge work; and when Home disbanded he lost his connection with the Order. Bros. Hardie and Dickson were the principal members of the deputation. Bro. Murney joined them at Picton, and gave them able assistance in their work in the Bay of Quinte District. *

In order to the successful accomplishment of their mission, the deputation were invested with the most complete powers. The Subordinate Lodges in Montreal gave them a list of all their members residing in Upper Canada, with a stock of blank withdrawal cards, which they were authorized to fill and issue to any who were willing to be petitioners for new Lodges; and the Grand Lodge empowered them to make Odd-Fellows "at sight;" receive petitions; grant dispensations; institute Lodges; and in the words of their commission, "do and perform all other acts and things which might be or become necessary for the due and proper fulfilment of the objects and purposes," had in view. If ever Odd-Fellowship was divested of red-tape it was during the operations of these pioneer "missionaries" in Canada.

The deputation left home on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1846, for a trip of more than 800 miles—the double journey—by coach, over a road which might be pleasant for a summer ride, but could scarcely be calculated on for comfort during a Canadian Spring. The traveller who leaves Montreal on the Grand Trunk Railway in these days will

* For particulars in regard to this "missionary tour," we are indebted to the report of the deputation drawn up by Bro. Dickson, and presented to the Grand Lodge, but never printed; and also to the MSS. diary kept by the same brother.

reach Cornwall in a couple of hours; it took the deputation from 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. of their first day's journey.

The first point selected for active operations was the town of Brockville, which was reached about noon of the 5th. Here they obtained the co-operation of Bros. Geo. Sherwood, M. P., of No. 2, Rhynas of No. 1, Morton and Webster of No. 5, and James Goodeve, Esq. In the evening they met at the residence of the latter gentlemen, where he was initiated, and in company with Bro. Webster received the Degrees. The petition of the five Brothers having been presented and accepted, BROCK LODGE, No. 9, was then duly instituted, with Bro. Geo. Sherwood as first N. G. Three candidates were initiated and appointed to office; and in their journal the deputation make the comment: "Sincere zeal pervades the mind of each member, and indeed the prospects were encouraging." That the zeal of the early members was sincere, and that the prospects were encouraging, is fully borne out by the subsequent history of Brock Lodge.

Kingston was next visited; and though it was nine o'clock at night before the deputation reached that city they lost no time. They were met by Bro. Christie, of No. 2, and afterwards saw Bros. Gillespie and Frazer, of No. 5, and made arrangements for the next day's work. On the 7th they had several interviews with these brothers, and also with Bro. John A. Macdonald, of No. 2. Suitable rooms were secured for the evening's proceedings in Bro. Frazer's "Bachelor's Hall," and at five o'clock they met and initiated Dr. Robert McLean, and conferred the Degrees on him and Bros. Gillespie and Frazer. CATARAQUI LODGE, No. 10, was then instituted—Bro. John A. Macdonald being installed N. G. In the evening Sheriff Corbett and a number of the prominent citizens of Kingston were initiated, and the new Lodge started out with fair prospects.

Fortunately for the delegation the next day was Sunday, and the day was devoted to rest. On Monday morning early they started for the town of Picton, which was reached by evening. Here a number of Odd-Fellows resided, who were members of Victoria Lodge, No. 6, of Belleville; and here the deputation was met by P. G. Edmund Murny, M. P., and about thirty members of No. 6, who had come over with a full supply of regalia and material. Proceeding to the residence of Bro. D. L. Fairfield, it did not take long to institute PRINCE EDWARD, No. 11, with Bro. Henry Corby, N. G.

Here some of the worthy Brethren from Belleville, met with a little disappointment. They had been led to believe that the N. G's. of

all the new Lodges instituted would be selected from among them; but they were informed that honors could not be distributed so cheaply, and that no one would be installed N. G. of any Lodge unless he was a resident, or would pledge himself to attend a majority of nights in the term. Everything approaching to irritation, however, was allayed by the appointment of P. G. Murney as D. D. G. M. for Canada West. It was midnight when the Lodge closed, and snatching a hasty meal the brethren started for Belleville, where they arrived by six in the morning. An hour's sleep was all the rest they were allowed; and then, accompanied by Bro. Murney and four other members of Victoria, the deputation took coach for Cobourg, which they reached in time for supper. It was late in the day to begin operations; and there were only two Odd-Fellows, members of No. 6, resident in the town. But some preliminary arrangements had already been made, and all parties interested speedily assembled in the office of D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., where Messrs. Boulton, Clark and Jackson, were duly qualified, and ONTARIO, No. 12, instituted. It was late when work was finished; and there is no doubt that Bros. Hardie and Dickson made a truthful entry in their journal when they wrote: "Much fatigued, we retired to rest."

Early on the following morning D. D. G. M. Murney and the Belleville Brethren started for Peterboro, leaving the "missionaries" to follow more leisurely. Their leisure, however, instead of being devoted to sleep, as it might well have been, was occupied in giving instructions to the officers of Ontario Lodge. A ten hours' trip over not the smoothest of roads, brought the deputation to Peterboro—away in the back woods, as it might justly be termed in those days. It was late in the evening; but the Belleville Brethren, who had arrived an hour or two before, had stirred up the people, and all were ready for business. Two members of No. 2 were resident here, George B. Hall, M. P., and L. Ferguson; and three members of No. 6: Chas. Perry, (a cousin of J. Ham Perry, now P. G. M. of Ontario), Wm. Claxton and Henry Easton. It was necessary only to confer the Degrees on Bros. Claxton and Ferguson; and the charter members of the new Lodge were fully qualified. A room in the Court House was secured through the kindness of Sheriff Conger (who was initiated the same evening), and OTONABEE LODGE, No. 13, duly instituted, with the following officers: George B. Hall, N. G.; Chas. Perry, V. G.; Wm. Claxton, Secretary; Henry Easton, Treas. Immediately afterwards eight of the leading citizens were initiated; and the work was done in good style. They had the use of the entire Court House; a full supply of paraphernalia had been brought

from Belleville; all the Brethren were in excellent humor for work; and as the Ritual of those days (it was the *old Ritual*) allowed considerable scope for a lively ceremony, we may assume that all the candidates received full value for their admission fees.

After riding all day and working nearly all night, it was not surprising that the missionaries should miss the stage Thursday morning, and be compelled to hire a conveyance in which to prosecute their journey to Port Hope. The Belleville Brethren now returned home, and the deputation reached their destination late in the afternoon, accompanied by only Bro. W. Fraser, of No. 13. There were no Odd-Fellows in Port Hope, but there seemed no difficulty in finding citizens willing to join the new society, the fame of which had gone on before! Four gentlemen were chosen, and initiated in short order—receiving, with Bro. Fraser, the Degrees; and the Lodge instituted in the law office of Marcus F. Whitehead, Esq., HOPE No. 14, started with the following officers:—Dr. Ed. Hickman, N. G.; M. F. Whitehead, V. G.; Geo. Ward, Secretary; H. H. Meredith, Treasurer; and Wm. Fraser, P. Secretary.

Friday, the 13th, was by no means an agreeable day for travelling. The rain came down in torrents; and when the stage for Toronto arrived from the East, it was crammed with passengers, leaving no room for Bros. Hardie and Dickson. But they "meant business" all through their tour; and, rain or shine, stage or no stage, they were not to be stopped. An open waggon was secured, and they started off, regardless of weather. Darlington was reached about seven o'clock at night. A long ride in the pouring rain had not only thoroughly soaked the Brethren, but pretty well tired them out; and yet they commenced searching the village for some one to take them right on to Toronto. Fortunately for themselves they could find nobody as anxious to travel in a dark, rainy March night as they were; and they had to go to bed.

Up betimes Saturday morning; a conveyance was hired; the journey resumed, and Toronto reached just as another night set in. Bros. W. H. Boulton, of No. 5, and George Duggan, of No. 2, had their trunks packed ready to start for Montreal, to be in their places at the opening of Parliament, so that no time was to be lost in getting the new Lodge started. At that late hour on Saturday night it was difficult to find the Toronto members. Bro. Duggan and the Hon. J. B. Robinson could not be found; but they secured Bros. S. B. Campbell and Robert Lindsey, of No. 2; Richard Kneeshaw, of No. 5, and J. G. Josephs a Past Grand Warden of the State of Ohio. These joined with Brother

Boulton at his house after nine o'clock; and there the deputation, assisted by P. G. Donald Ross, instituted TECUMSEH, No. 15. The first officers installed were W. H. Boulton, N. G.; S. B. Campbell, V. G.; R. Kneeshaw, Secretary; and J. G. Joseph, Treasurer.

Sunday at last—a day of rest; and then on Monday, a lake trip westward on board the *Transit*. Bro. Hardie went on to Buffalo, and Bro. Dickson stopped at Niagara. No chance for a Lodge here; and so, next day, the 17th, on to Queenstown by boat, and thence by stage to St. Catharines. Here, at first, the prospects did not look bright. Bro. James Stevenson, of No. 1, upon whom the deputation had been depending for aid, had joined the Manchester Unity in starting a Lodge of that Order, of which he was V. G. After some persuasion, however, Bro. Dickson managed to get him into harness; and between them they secured a number of citizens who were willing to join the Independent Order, and establish a Lodge. It was the night of meeting of the M U.; and Bro. Stevenson had to attend to his duties there until ten o'clock. In the meantime Bro. Dickson repaired to the rendezvous—the office of Mr. John Maulson—and there initiated and qualified Messrs. Maulson, David Kissack, Chauncey Yale, E. W. Stephenson, D. McPhail and John L. Ranney. Upon the arrival of Bro. Stevenson, the Lodge was organized as UNION No. 16, Bro. James Stevenson, N. G. This Brother had tendered his resignation of office in the M. U., but it was not accepted; so he had to hold office in two Lodges at the same time—a rather unusual occurence, and, of course illegal. But they were not very particular in those days.

On the 18th, Bros. Dickson and Hardie met at Queenston, and both returned to Toronto. The day after they took the steamer to Wellington Square (Burlington) and from thence by stage to Hamilton. Parliamentary duties had called away Sir Allan McNab, so that his aid could not be obtained. Bro. Henry McKinstrey, of No. 2, however, undertook the task of securing the necessary number of candidates; and in the evening, at his house, Messrs. Wm. M. Shaw, Andrew Stuart, W. A. Harvey, George Angus and Jaspar T. Gilkison were duly qualified to become petitioners for a charter. In this way the deputation were enabled to institute BURLINGTON LODGE, No. 17, Bro. McKinstrey being first N. G. Remaining in the city another day a more suitable room was secured, a number of gentlemen initiated, and the new officers instructed in the Work.

Hamilton had been fixed as the westerly limit of the missionary tour. There were one or two individual members residing still further west; but there appeared no reasonable prospect of planting new Lodges in that sparsely settled portion of the Province with any hopes

of success. So Bros. Hardie and Dickson turned their faces homeward, well pleased with the work they had accomplished.

On the way to Montreal the Lodges in Toronto, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston and Brockville were visited, initiations conducted, the work rehearsed, books examined, and every effort made to ground the new Lodges thoroughly in the principles and practices of the Society. The roads were in a horrible condition, and the journey was far from pleasant. Riding sometimes for twenty-four hours continuously in an open wagon, under a pouring March rain, was a style of travel not unusual in those days; and our missionaries had just one month of it.

Correspondence had taken place with some brothers resident in Cornwall, and the deputation resolved to finish their work by organizing a Lodge here on their way home. Bro. J. Sandfield Macdonald, M. P., being absent in Montreal, there was only one member of the Order in town from whom assistance could be obtained—J. D. Pringle, Esq. A number of citizens, however, were found who, after receiving full explanations, agreed to join the Society and aid in the organization of a Lodge. Accordingly they met at the house of Mr. Marshall, who, with Messrs. J. F. Pringle, L. M. Putnam, Alex. McDougall and Duncan McDonald, were duly initiated, and ST. FRANCIS, No. 18, instituted—on the 1st April, J. D. Pringle, N. G.

This finished the labors of the deputation. Next morning they left for Montreal, but owing to bad roads were detained on the way, and did not reach home till the following afternoon, April 3rd. It takes now about two hours to make the run from Cornwall to Montreal; it took our brethren on this occasion nearly two days.

Thus ended a successful missionary tour, in which Odd-Fellowship was thoroughly planted in the Western Province. It is true that of the ten Lodges then organized, only two have survived to the present day; but it is equally true that these two were the only Lodges in the whole of British North America that did survive through the subsequent decline of the Order; so that the offshoots were more prosperous than the parent stem. While all other Lodges ceased to work, and the Grand Lodge became defunct, Brock and Union are still alive and prosperous.

The expenses of the deputation were defrayed out of the charter fees of the new Lodges: and the brethren received, as they well deserved, the thanks of the Order in Montreal, and of the Grand Lodge, for their earnest labors.

Before the deputation to Upper Canada left Montreal, arrangements had been made for the organization of another Lodge in the metropolis. There were already three in that city; but it was thought

room could be found for a fourth, and a number of brethren united in a petition to the authorities for that purpose. The petition was granted; and CANADA, No. 8, organized on the 13th March, the following being the charter members: F. Lane, Jas. Gibson, John Sewell, and L. H. Holton, of No. 2; J. M. Gilbert, of No. 3; John Young, John Murray, F. B. Matthews, John Smith, R. S. M. Bouchette, and John Williams, of No. 5.

About this time also, a Lodge was instituted in Goderich, C. W. Its birth was informal and irregular; the officials of the Order knew nothing about it; and it was evidently self-constituted. It bore the title of AMITY; and seems to have commenced operations about the 11th of March. It made a tremendous rush; and from a copy of a return found among some old papers of Hope Lodge, it would appear to have had a membership of over fifty inside of two months. But its career seems to have been meteoric—a sudden flash, and then a complete disappearance.

From Quebec city also came signs of progress. On the 26th of March an application for a dispensation was received, from Bros. Peter Sheppard, Jno. Racey, Wm. Geo. Sutherland, S. Wrighd Wm. Tims, J. E. Anderson, A. Fraser, Robt. Shaw, Daniel Bews, and R. Chambers; and on the 19th of April, MERCANTILE LODGE, No. 19, was instituted by D.D. G.M., J. R. Healy. The following brethren filled the chairs in this Lodge for the first term: Peter Sheppard, N. G.; Jno Racey, V. G.; S. Wright, Sec.; J. E. Anderson, P. S.; N. G. Pentland, Treas.

The business of the Grand Lodge at its May Quarterly Session, held on the 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th, was not of any marked importance. The new representatives admitted were Geo. Hall, No. 1; Jno. Dyde, No. 5; F. Murney, No. 6; J. M. Gilbert, No. 8. A communication was received from a Bro. Hunt, residing in Simcoe, C. W., concerning the organization of a Lodge in that village; but nothing resulted therefrom. The attendance at these sessions seems to have been rather slim. The city representatives were by no means prompt; and "no quorum" was often recorded on the minutes.

A resolution passed at the session on the 11th, gives an indication of the "high tone" of our ancestors; and also tells something of the morals of Montreal society. The resolution referred to forbade members of the Order taking any part in duels, whether as principals or seconds.

Meanwhile, the Patriarchs were not idle; and a couple of new encampments were organized. On the 27th February the Grand Sire received an application from Montreal for a dispensation to open ROYAL MOUNT, No. 3. This was signed by Patriarchs Thos. Hardie, R. H.

Hamilton, W. Hilton, Christopher Dunkin, Jno. Irvine, H. E. Montgomerie, D. MacKay, John Sproston, L. H. Holton, S. C. Sewell, Wm. A. Seldon, Wm. Rodden, John Holland, James Potts, John McDonald and John Murray. The warrant was issued March 9th and sent to the D. D. G. S. Sewell. But the document did not travel very fast; and as the 21st of March had been fixed by the Patriarchs for the institution, when that date arrived, and the dispensation did not, the D. D. G. S. took the law in his own hands, and opened this camp. As the documents arrived in a few days, no harm resulted from the irregularity. The first officers elected were: Wm. Hilton, C. P.; C. Dunkin, H. P.; John Irvine, S. W.; H. E. Montgomerie, Scribe; D. MacKay, F. Scribe; John Sproston, Treas., and John Murray, J. W. The prospects of Royal Mount were certainly very bright: for on the first meeting there were twenty-six applicants for admission, including such well-known names as W. H. Draper, D. Daly, John Young, S. Foster, J. M. Ferries, R. S. M. Bouchette, H. Starnes, J. Sandfield Macdonald, Geo. B. Hall, John A. Macdonald, Geo. Sherwood, Geo. Desbarats, Rev. Dr. Matheson, etc. And yet in a little more than three years, Mount Royal was dead; its last recorded meeting having been held October 26th, 1849,

The next Encampment was organized in Quebec on the 9th of June, under the title of St. Louis, No. 4. There seems to have been the same irregularity in the institution of this Camp as in that of No. 3, for the application was only made on the 5th of June, and the dispensation was not granted till the 19th—ten days after the institution. But the early Canadian Odd-Fellows did not feel the restraining influences of red tape to any great extent, and were in many cases both independent and irregular. The first officers of St. Louis were Dr. J. A. Sewell, C. P.; Francis Bowen, H. P.; A. C. Buchanan, S. W.; Wm. Tims, S.; Robert Gilman, F. S.; A. G. Pentland, J. W.

In the summer of 1846, it was thought advisable that the new Lodges in the West should be strengthened and encouraged by a visit from a Grand Officer. This was all the more necessary, as the ritual they had received was the "old work;" and they required to be placed in possession of the later edition of 1846. For this purpose, Grand Secretary Hamilton was sent out to instal the officers, instruct the brethren, and collect the fees. Returning to Montreal, he visited Bytown on the way, where a number of brethren resided, and added another Lodge to the roll by the institution of Ottawa, No. 20, on the 2nd of August, 1846. The charter members were Francis Thompson, of No. 1; Thomas S. Hunton, John Scott, Alex. Bryson and Zachariah

Wilson, of No. 2; and Geo. B. Lyons and Robert Hervey, of No. 5. The first officers installed were:—Geo. B. Lyons, N. G.; R. Hervey, V. G.; Thos. S. Hunton, S.; and Z. Wilson, T.

The progress of the Order as shown by the quarterly Returns for the June term of this year was decidedly satisfactory. The following table will show the numerical condition of the Order in Canada at this date.

LODGES.	Past Grands.	Scarlet Degree.	3rd Degree.	Initiatory.	Total.
Prince of Wales No. 1	9	89	..	43	...141
Queen's, No. 2	11	170	5	58	...244
Prince Albert, No. 3	5	20	4	1	... 30
Albion, No. 4	4	151	..	66	...221
Commercial, No. 5	6	175	11	110	...302
*Victoria, No. 6	3	66	5	28	...102
Oriental, No. 7	3	47	4	11	... 65
Canada, No. 8	1	15	6	9	... 31
Brock, No. 9	..	16	10	10	... 36
*Cataraqui, No. 10	..	..	..	..	... 16
*Prince Edward, No. 11	1	23	5	31	... 60
Ontario, No. 12	..	23	6	25	... 54
Otonabee, No. 13	..	23	5	29	... 57
*Hope, No. 14	..	13	4	29	... 46
Tecumseh, No. 15	2	21	21	27	... 71
Union, No. 16	..	25	2	26	... 53
Burlington, No. 17	..	17	2	24	.. 43
St. Francis, No. 18	..	19	2	38	... 59
Mercantile, No. 19	..	32	2	26	... 60
	45	945	94	591	1721

Of course, the Institution did not spread itself so rapidly without meeting with opposition. This opposition, as is unfortunately too often the case, came from some of the religious sects. It was not confined to one denomination, for both Catholics and Protestants seem to have joined in it.

The first blast came from the Montreal *Witness* in June of 1846, which, in a general denunciation of all secret societies, included Odd-Fellows' lodges and temperance organizations. This was more efficiently echoed in the month following by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, who issued a *mandament* against those secret societies which pro-

* In these Lodges the classification of Degree Members is not perfect—a few members being classed in a lower grade than that to which they actually belonged. This, however, does not affect the total membership.

fessed charity, but were bound by oaths, and sought only wicked ends. He did not expressly name the Odd-Fellows, and the members of that Order sought to make it appear that he could not have referred to them, as they were not "oath-bound." Quite a number of Catholics had joined the lodges in Lower Canada, and the friends of the Order were of course anxious to avoid any collision with the Church. But the Bishop's *mandament* was only the first indication that the clergy had changed their tactics from a tacit countenance to an active and virulent opposition.

In the September following another valuable ally came to the help of the Montreal *Witness* and the Catholic Bishop of Montreal in the shape of the Toronto *Examiner*, which devoted four columns to an attack upon the Order. Very bombastically did the editor of the *Examiner* compare himself in his attack on Odd-Fellowship to the sturdy Knox waging war to the knife against a powerful Church. As the entire membership of the Lodge in Toronto at that date did not much exceed seventy, the *Examiner* would not seem to have been endangering itself to any appreciable extent by fighting the Odd-Fellows. For some time the *Examiner* was the only opponent of Odd-Fellowship among the Upper Canadian papers. The London *Times* followed in its footsteps during the next year. But the *Examiner* and the *Times* have passed away, and their names are scarcely remembered; Odd-Fellowship still lives.

Despite all opposition, however, the Grand Lodge met in its first annual session on the 5th August, 1846, under very happy auspices and with very bright prospects. The following representatives were present:

Prince of Wales No. 1.—Thos. Hardie, J. Holland, Wm. Hilton, A. McGown, D. McKay, R. Cooke.

Queen's No. 2.—W. M. B. Hartley, Geo. Matthews, S. C. Sewell, M. H. Seymour, D. Milligan, Geo. P. Dickson, C. F. Clarke, H. H. Whitney, J. Irvine, C. C. S. DeBleury.

Albion No. 4.—John H. Hardie, J. R. Healey, E. L. Montizambert, G. B. Hall.

Commercial No. 5.—Wm. Rodden, W. A. Seldon, R. H. Hamilton, E. T. Renaud, J. Cushing, J. Dyde, C. Dunkin.

Oriental No. 7.—J. E. Chase, J. W. Baxter.
Canada No. 8.—J. M. Gilbert, L. H. Holton.
Brock No. 9.—Geo. Sherwood.
Mercantile No. 19.—Peter Sheppard.

After the presentation of reports came the election of officers, resulting in the choice of the following brethren, who were duly installed:

R. H. Hamilton, Grand Master.
E. L. Montizambert, Deputy Grand Master.
M. H. Seymour, Grand Warden.
J. Cushing, Grand Secretary.
C. C. S. DeBleury, Grand Treasurer.
J. Holland, Grand Chaplain.
H. H. Whitney, Grand Representative.
John Dyde, Grand Marshal.
Robert Cooke, Grand Guardian.

The new officials of the Order were all prominent and influential gentlemen. Grand Master Hamilton was in the Imperial Civil Service and was Collector of Customs at Montreal. The D. G. M., Montizambert, was a distinguished member of the legal profession in Quebec, who was about this time appointed chief law officer of the Upper House of Parliament, a position he held for many years. DeBleury was also a lawyer and a member of Parliament. The others were all leading merchants.

The Grand Lodge continued in session until the 9th, and then adjourned to the 21st to receive reports of some special committees.

Probably the most important matter ever considered by the Canadian Fraternity come up on the third day of this session; and that was the question of "Independence." This had been first suggested by Grand Secretary Ridgley in his annual report to the G. L. U. S., in 1845. Referring to the condition of the Order in the Republic of Texas and in British America, he said:

"It is suggested very respectfully that upon the formation of new lodges in foreign countries, whether the interests of Odd-Fellowship would not be much promoted by recognizing such organizations as distinct sovereignties in the Order, exercising independent powers. It will doubtless, be apparent, that in matters of local regulation, and many details of form, that the constituencies of our Order in foreign countries are not free from the natural influences and predilictions for the laws and systems of the government under which they live. This common feeling superadded to the general distrustfulnes of associations such as ours, may not so easily be combatted when they are known to preserve a close affiliation with a parent lodge established under political institutions so widely different from their own.*

This idea was strongly endorsed by the special Committee of the G. L. U. S., to which it was referred. The report presented by Rep. Della Torre, of South Corolina, declared that the Committee concurred in the suggestion as to the propriety of recognizing Grand

*Journal G. L. U. S., Vol. 1, p. 622.

Lodges out of the United States as distinct sovereignties, and goes on to say:

"It seems to your Committee that the peculiar wants and interests of the Order can be understood and cared for properly only by those who are more immediately in contact with the mass of the Order. The pride of self-government, too, will naturally stimulate our brethren in other places to greater exertions in increasing and sustaining the number of their lodges, a feeling which would be much chilled if the power resulting from the organization of the lodges was to be concentrated and delivered into the hands of those who were strangers to the country, institutions, and perhaps language. Prejudices which would arise against the Order from its supreme power being vested exclusively in a tribunal situated in another country, would soon be destroyed by a transfer of authority to the spot where it was to be exercised." *

This report closed with a resolution creating Grand Lodges in foreign countries distinct sovereignties, with independent powers, as soon as they were organized. Presented late on the last day of the session, there was not time for the proper discussion of this question, and it was laid on the table. Subsequent events, however, shewed that the idea conceived was considered then the true principle for cases of this kind.

The suggestion was favorably received in British America. Not only were the leading brethren in the Province enthusiastic Odd-Fellows; they were enthusiastic Canadians as well. Many of them, besides, were active politicians belonging to that party which has always laid special claim to loyal devotion to Great Britain and to Canada. Readers of British American history acquainted with the political views of Messrs. Draper, Daly, Sherwood, MacNab, Macdonald, Dunkin, Murney, Robinson, Boulton, Duggan and others of their colleagues, can readily understand that with such gentlemen, as well as many prominent members of the Civil Service at the head of Canadian Odd-Fellowship, the idea of complete independence of the United States would not be unpopular.

During the summer of 1846, the question of independence was formally mooted in Commercial Lodge, No. 5, which not only discussed the matter among its own members, but communicated with other lodges; so that opportunity had been given the brethren before the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to consider the merits and demerits of the proposal. On the third day of the Session, the 7th of August, a motion was made by Rep. Christopher Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Luther H. Holton, to refer this subject to a Special Committee. The motion was carried, and the Committee appointed, consisting of Reps, C. Dunkin, L. H. Holton, H. H. Whitney, John Holland and E. L. Montizambert.

*Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 1, page 693.

This was the first appearance in Grand Lodge of a brother who for several years took a prominent part in the affairs of Odd-Fellowship Christopher Dunkin, of Commercial No 5. One of the rising lawyers and prominent citizens of Montreal, he had already attained a public reputation and a social position that rendered him of great service to the Order. But he gave his time and talents, as well as his name to the cause of Odd-Fellowship ; and from his first appearance in Grand Lodge in 1846 until he finally severed his connection with the Order, he was one of its leading spirits, and left the impress of his intellect upon all its transactions.

Grand Lodge met again on the 21st of August. The Committee on Independence was not prepared to report, but there were some other matters that required attention. On the report of the Committee on laws, the jurisdiction was divided into the following districts : The judicial districts of Quebec and Gaspe, under a D. D. G M., resident in Quebec ; the district of St. Francis, under a D. D. G. M., at Stanstead ; Montreal and Three Rivers, under the G. M. directly. Canada West was divided into four districts : No. 1 embraced all East of Midland district, and including lodges Nos. 9, 18 and 20 ; Nos. 2, the Midland, Victoria and Prince Edward Districts, including Mo. 6, 10 and 11 ; No. 3, Newcastle and Colborne with Nos. 12, 13 and 14 ; amp No. 4, Home District and all West with No. 15, 16 and 17.

At this meeting the Grand Lodge ordered an address and a silver snuff box to be presented to Bro. Thos. Hardie, who was about to leave Canada ; and also voted him the sum of £15,* for services rendered in instituting new lodges in the Western Province. The return of Bro. Hardie to the United States was a severe loss to Odd-Fellowship in Canada. A stranger in Montreal, he had not been able to bring any strength to the Order from his personal influence in the community ; nor was it possible for him to be more enthusiastic in the work than many of the leading members. But he brought to the assistance of the Order something that his Brethren lacked—an acquaintance with the general law and secret work, and a more extended experience of Odd-Fellowship than any Canadian Odd-Fellow had in those early days. He had been a decided acquisition to the young society, and his loss must have been severely felt. In addition to the acknowledgement of his services by the Grand Lodge. Bro. Hardie received from his own lodge, Prince of Wales, a gold watch and chain. He left Canada on the 27th of November, having been a resident of the province about three years. *

*Bro. Hardie is still (1879) an active member of the Order in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, and also in the Grand Lodge of the State, which he represented in the G. L. U. S., in 1857 and 58.

The Grand Lodge met occasionally during the remainder of the year; on the 25th August; the 9th September; and again in October. But the important session was that of the 9th September, when the report of the Special Committee on Independence was presented by the chairman, Rep. C. Dunkin. The report introduced the following resolutions:

1. That with a view to the permanent and general interest of Odd Fellowship, it is, in the opinion of this R. W. Grand Lodge, inexpedient that any branch of the Order established in one country should be subject for any longer period than may be absolutely unavoidable to the legislative or other control of a tribunal in name or in fact belonging to a branch of the Order established in a foreign country.

2. That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the existence and mutual recognition, as required by the principle above set forth, of a number of territorially independent or sovereign jurisdictions of the Order, the authorities of which should be bound by mutual engagement to the maintenance as well of the most intimate fraternal relations between the several branches of the Order under their respective government as of the principles and work of the Order in general, would tend to give to the organization of the Order a character of permanence and universality which it cannot otherwise be expected to attain.

3. That from the terms of the original Charter granted in the year 1820 by the Duke of York's Lodge of Preston to "No 1 Washington Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States of America"; from the refusal, in the year 1821, of the authorities of the Order in Manchester to interfere to charter Franklin Lodge No. 2 within the limits of the United States, and from the express assurance conveyed by the subsequent charter granted in the year 1826 by the Grand Annual Moveable Committee in Manchester to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States as then constituted, that in its government of the Order throughout the United States it should be free from "the interference of any other country so long as the same is administered according to the principles and purity of Odd-Fellowship." It is clear that the said principle was fully understood and acted upon by the authorities of that branch of the Order as constituted during that period within the United Kingdom.

4. That from the provisions of the first article of the Constitution of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, whereby after the declaration that that Right Worthy Body "is the source of all true and legitimate authority in Odd-Fellowship in the United States of America," and the ultimate tribunal to which all matters of general importance to the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Encampments are to be referred," it is further only set forth that the said Right Worthy Body "has inherent power to establish lodges and encampments in foreign countries where no Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment exists," and not that it claims any right of jurisdiction afterwards in such foreign countries; it is also clear that the said principle is fully recognized by the authorities of the great branch of the Order established in the United States.

5. That in the recommendation offered at the Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, held in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by the R. W. Grand Secretary of that body, to the effect that upon the formation of Grand Lodges in foreign countries the same should be recognized as distinct sovereignties in the Order, and in the approval of this recommendation by the Special Committee of the said R. W. Grand Lodge to whom the same was referred, this Grand Lodge recognizes evidence of the readiness of the said authorities to carry the said principle into practical effect.

6. That inasmuch as the institution in Canada of a Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment the organization of the Order within the Provinces of British North America is now so far advanced as to admit of its affairs being advantageously administered by a Sovereign Tribunal of Odd Fellowship exercising independent jurisdiction within and throughout the same, and inasmuch as, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the erection and recognition of such tribunal would not only, without doubt, essentially conduce to the future prosperity of the Order within the present jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, but would, besides, secure its intro-

duction under circumstances eminently favorable to its rapid development throughout the Lower Provinces; and, further, inasmuch as the branch of the Order here established if thus independent of foreign control would have far greater facilities than it otherwise could have, or than any branch of the Order established beyond the limits of the British Empire can have for spreading the principles and work of the Order in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the possessions dependent thereon, as also for acting upon the several bodies of Odd Fellows therein organized, with a view to the removing of the differences at present subsisting among them or between any of them and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as organized on this side of the Atlantic; the R. W. Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States be, and he is hereby, instructed to lay before that Right Worthy Body the application of this Grand Lodge for a charter to confirm the erection of such Sovereign Tribunal of Odd Fellowship for British North America, and to recognize the same as an independent jurisdiction of the Order.

7. That in making this application for the reasons above set forth, this Grand Lodge takes occasion, as well in behalf of the Body into which after the issue of such charter it will be merged, as in it capacity, as representing the several Lodges of the Order in Canada, to place on record its unreserved engagement to adhere to the principles and work of the Order, in concert with the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States and such other Sovereign Tribunals of the Order as from time to time may be hereafter regularly constituted; to maintain at all times the most intimate fraternal relations with the several branches of the Order under their respective government; and until such time as the number of the regularly recognized independent jurisdictions of the Order shall admit of more comprehensive arrangements being made in that behalf, to receive the Annual Travelling Pass-word from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States; to accredit to its annual communications a Special Grand Representative, or Representatives; to receive with becoming distinction such Special Grand Representative, or Representatives, as the R. W. Grand Lodge, of the United States, may in return accredit; and freely to interchange with it copies of all desired documents and records.

8. That, in order to the securing of perfect uniformity and correctness in the whole work of the Order, under the arrangement above set forth, the R. W. Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge be, and is hereby further instructed, to request of the R. W. Grand Lodge, of the United States, that that Right Worthy Body, or its officers, should cause the fullest instruction to be given to himself and to the R. W. Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment of Canada, in regard to the details of the said work, and especially in regard to the higher and Past Official Degrees.

9. That, inasmuch as it appears to this Grand Lodge to be inconvenient that a Sovereign Tribunal of the Order having independent jurisdiction, should be designated by a title which is also given to one of the two classes of tribunals exercising a superior jurisdiction only in the Order, and subject to its revision and authority, this Grand Lodge would suggest to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the U. S., whether it would not be desirable to assign to such Sovereign Tribunals some other designation; and would propose, (unless the R. W. Grand Lodge, of the U. S., sees any valid objection to such a course) that the body which shall hereafter exercise the powers in question within British North America be recognized by the said R. W. Grand Lodge, of the U. S., as "The Grand Chapter of British North America."

10. That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge it is desirable that for the several purposes: firstly, of adopting a Constitution for itself; secondly, of deciding the limits of the several superior Grand Lodges and Grand Encampment jurisdictions into which British North America should [illegible] divided; thirdly, of chartering such Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments [illegible] may be desirable in the first instance to erect in and for the same or any o[illegible]m; and fourthly, of enacting such forms of constitution, or other general regulations, as it may be deemed requisite forthwith, to enact for the guidance of such Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments: the said Grand Chapter at its first meeting do consist of the several officers, elective and appointed, of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, and of such other Past Grands having the Royal Purple Degree, as may have been or may be duly returned by the several Lodges and Encampments within this jurisdiction to be members of the said Grand Lodge or Grand Encamp-

ment, in the manner prescribed by their several constitutions and rules, or as may be duly returned in the like manner by any of the said Lodges or Encampments to be members of the said Grand Chapter.

11. That, forthwith upon the receipt of the M. W. Grand Master of this jurisdiction of a charter from the R. W. Grand Lodge, of the U. S., in compliance with the application of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment thereof; and whether such charter purport to recognize the Independent jurisdiction of British North America, as vested in a Grand Chapter, or in a body bearing any other title; it shall be the duty of that officer to cause official notice of the fact to be given by the R.W. Grand Secretary to the M. W. Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Canada, also to the several Lodges within this jurisdiction, and the present charter of this Grand Lodge shall thereupon be held to be, and shall be, to all intents and purposes surrendered, and such new charter adopted in lieu thereof; and that until such time as other provision shall be made in that behalf by the Grand Chapter, the present seal of this Grand Lodge shall be the temporary seal of the Grand Chapter, and the Officers and Committees of this Grand Lodge shall be held to be, and shall be, the Officers and Committees of the said Grand Chapter, and shall act in their respective capacities as though no such change of charter had taken place—the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, however, at once assuming the style of Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire; and that it shall further be the special duty of the Committee for the supervision of laws of Subordinate Lodges to prepare a draft of a Constitution for the said Grand Chapter; and of forms of Constitution or other general regulations for the guidance of Subordinate Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments; and to report the same for the consideration of the said Grand Chapter at its first session.

12. That the first session of the said Grand Chapter, constituted as aforesaid, be held in the Odd Fellows' hall in the city of Montreal on such day as the M.W. Grand Sire may appoint, the same being not less than six nor more than twelve weeks after the date of his receipt of the new charter as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the said M. W. Grand Sire to cause a written or printed notice stating the day so appointed to be duly despatched by the R. W. Grand Secretary not less than six weeks before such day to the R. W. Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Canada, and also to the several lodges within this jurisdiction.

13. That, until such time as other provision shall have been made in that behalf by the said Grand Chapter, the same shall be held to act under the Constitution of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, with the exception of the second, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth and seventeenth articles thereof, and subject to the necessary changes of the preamble and first article, and to such modification of the third and sixth articles as shall devolve the duties of Grand Secretary on one person only, and likewise under the several By-laws, Rules of Order and other Regulations of the said R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, so far as the same may admit of being applied for the guidance of the Grand Chapter.

These resolutions, as will be seen, were so carefully prepared as to make full and complete provision for a transfer of authority to a Sovereign Grand Lodge without expense or confusion. The consideration that the subject had previously received from the brethren had already prepared their minds for the reception of this report, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously. The Grand Secretary was ordered to forward a copy to the G. L. U. S., and the Grand Representative to support theirs when they come before that body, and as they were sustained by the Supreme Grand Lodge at its next session in all except the proposed title. The Grand Lodge of Canada was quietly transformed into the Grand Lodge of British North America, and ceased to have a separate and distinct existence.

In the above resolution, it may be noticed, reference is made to the

"Grand Encampment of Ontario." While the Grand Lodge had been preparing the way for important constitutional changes, the Patriarchs had not been idle. With four encampments in the Province, and with the enthusiasm at a white heat, it was not likely they would long be content to occupy a subordinate position under the G. L. U. S. Apart from this, however, when the subject of independence was under consideration it was thought that the application for a charter for a sovereign Grand Lodge would come with greater force if presented by a Grand Encampment as well as a Grand Lodge. For these reasons, at a meeting of P. C. P.'s and P. H. P.'s held August 19th, it was decided to send a petition to Grand Sire Sherlock for a dispensation to open a Grand Encampment. The request was granted, and the necessary authority sent to D. D. G. Sewell, of Quebec, who summoned the encampments to meet in Montreal on the 3rd September.

In obedience to the call the following subordinates appeared by their representatives, and were duly organized into a Grand Encampment:

Hochelaga No. 1.—Geo. Matthews, P. C. P.; H. H. Whitney, P. C. P.

Stadacona No. 2.—J. R. Healey, P. H. P.

Royal Mount No. 3.—Thos. Hardie, P. C. P., R. H. Hamilton, P. C. P., W. Hilton, P. C. P. and C. Dunkin, P. H. P.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following brethren, who were duly installed:

Geo. Matthews,—No. 1, Grand Patriarch.
J. R. Healey,—No. 2, Grand High Priest.
R. H. Hamilton,—No. 3, Grand Senior Warden.
W. Hilton,—No. 3, Grand Scribe.
H. H. Whitney,—No. 1, Grand Treasurer
J. M. Gilbert,—No. 3, Grand Junior Warden.
C. Dunkin,—No. 3, Grand Representative.

The following representatives were admitted from the Subordinate encampments:

Hochelaga, No. 1.—J. Dyde, W. Lache, Geo. P. Dickson.
Stadacona, No. 2.—A. Joseph, J. McLean, P. Seseur.
*Royal Mount No.*3.—H. E. Montgomerie, L. H. Holton.
St. Louis No. 4.—James Sewell, P. Sheppard, S. Hall.

The subject of independence was the principal matter that occupied the attention of the Grand Encampment. It was referred to a

committee consisting of Representatives Dunkin, Healey, Montgomerie, McLaren and Sewell, whose report was already prepared. It was presented to the Encampment in the same shape as in the Grand Lodge, and was promptly adopted.

The patriarchs did not, however, confine themselves to preparing for independence, but took prompt action with a view to introducing the Order into Canada West. A motion was adopted on the 3rd September, authorizing the Grand Patriarch, during the recess, to commission any patriarch or patriarchs he might think fit to constitute encampments and instruct brothers in the patriarchal degrees in any part of Canada. This resolution first bore fruit in Toronto, the capital of the Western Province. To this city a delegation was sent, with Bro. H. E. Montgomerie at its head and WELLINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 5 was instituted in the latter part of September. Following this, on the 24th of October, MOUNT HEBRON, No. 6, was instituted in Peterboro, by Bros. J. Dyde, of Montreal and S. Wright of Quebec.

When the news reached Canada that the G. L. U. S. had granted a charter for the Sovereign Grand Lodge of B. N. A., the Grand Encampment met in session, and on the 30th October surrendered its charter, and was merged into the new organization, after a brief existence of eight weeks.

In detailing the preliminary arrangements with a view to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of British North America, reference has only been made to the movements of the Canadian Brethren. But there was another whose consent to the proposed arrangements was necessary. The G. L. U. S. met in Baltimore on the 21st of September; and on the forenoon of the first day of the session the application and resolutions from Canada were presented and referred to a special Committee, consisting of Representatives H. R. Kneas, of Pennsylvania, E. C. Robinson, of Virginia, R. H. Griffin, of Georgia, Charles Thomas of Ohio, and N. A. Thompson, of Massachusetts.

On Thursday following, the Commiittee presented this favorable report :*

"That after a full consideration of the subject with which they were charged, they are of opinion that it would conduce to the prosperity of Odd-Fellowship in foreign countries to relieve Grand Lodges therein located of that dependence which Grand Lodges within the territorial limits of these United States must of necessity ever feel. Marked as every nation is by its own peculiar form of government and system of laws and customs, whose influences, branching through the entire body of the people living under them, are of course believed to be promotive of, if not necessary to, the general interests, and indispensable to the per-

*Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 1, p. 932.

suit of happiness, it is but reasonable to suppose that a Grand Lodge located in a foreign country would, in matters of local regulation, and in the various details of well-recognized and established ceremonies, encounter embarrassments calculated to retard its operations, weaken its energies and ultimately bring about decay. Differing as nations do, as well in their policy as in their institutions, it might be that a distrustfulness of an association like ours would be enkindled within some of them, unless to each there were confided an independent controlling power within its limits. And although the blessings of our Order are even now to a considerable extent felt beyond the borders of the United States; and upon foreign soil there are already erected many beautiful temples dedicated to the principles of our Brotherhood; yet this success was not easily acquired, and may be ascribed to the indomitable spirit, the unbending determination, and the unfaltering industry of the meritorious brethren who were charged with the pleasing duty of extending our principles; and who toiled on in the bright, the cheering hope—the earnest expectation—that the Grand Lodge of the United States, whose object is the wide and effective diffusion of the blessings of our Order, would not forget that object in the contemplation of her present strength and authority; therefore be it.

"*Resolved*,—That the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada are hereby united and erected into a distinct sovereignty, by the name and title of 'The Grand Lodge of British North America,' and with power in all matters relating to Odd-Fellowship within British North America, independent of this Grand Lodge, except in the following respects:

"1. That the said Grand Lodge of British North America shall not at any time hereafter in anywise alter or repudiate any of the signs, tokens, passwords, lectures or charges, or any part or portion of either the written or unwritten work of the Order, as known or practised within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"2. That this Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right to give to the said Grand Lodge of British North America the annual Travelling Password to be used within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of British North America; and both jurisdictions shall use the same Travelling Password.

"3. The qualifications for membership in the subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of British North America shall be identical with those established for membership in subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*,—That a Charter in conformity herewith be prepared and duly authenticated, and its delivery confided to the M. W. Grand Sire and Grand Secretary."

The report received a full discussion, but the general sense of the Grand Lodge was favorable to granting the request of the Canadians. Father Wildey, the founder of the Order in America, and P. G. S. Kennedy, who had chartered the first Canadian lodge, were among the number who supported the application; and on the vote being taken the report of the Committee was adopted by a large majority. The yeas and nays were thus recorded.

Yeas.—Baldwin, Egan, Stewart (2 votes) of New York; Bayley, Ropes, Marley, of Maryland; Beardsley, Dist. of Columbia; DeSaussure, Seymour, of South Carolina; Drew, Parmenter, Ellison, Thompson, of Massachusetts; Dunkin, Whitney, Canada; Fosdick, of Louisiana; Garvin, Griffin, of Georgia; Greenwood, Judson, Miller, Connecticut; Hoit, Parker, Wells, of New Hampshire; Kellogg, of Michigan; McIntyre, of Delaware; McNairy, of Tennessee; MacRae, of N. Carolina; Marshall, Watson, (2 votes), of Kentucky; Neally (2 votes) Smith, of Maine; Page, Weld, Searfoss, New Jersey; Reid, Robinson, of Virginia; Solomon, of Alabama; Veitch, of Missouri;

White, Wood, of Rhode Island ; and P. G. S's. Wildey and Kennedy, —47.

Nays.—Alsop, of Illinois ; Day, Glenn, Thomas, of Ohio ; Kneas, Paterson, (2 votes) Stokes, of Pennsylvania ; and P. G. S. Hopkins, —9.

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THE FIFTH YEAR—1847.

The transactions of the year 1847, opened with the assembling of the Grand Lodge of British North America in obedience to the proclamation of the Grand Sire. The document summoning the Fraternity to meet under the new Charter was stately and formal, as become the dignity of a Sovereign Jurisdiction and of its Chief Executive :

I. O. O. F.

We, Robert Hart Hamilton, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of British North America, and the Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

To all whom these presents may concern, in Friendship, Love and Truth, send greeting :

Whereas, by certain resolutions of the late Right Worthy Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, passed on the 9th and 11th days of September last respectively, it was among other things in effect provided, that upon the granting by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, of a Charter for a Grand Lodge of British North America, to exercise sovereign and independent jurisdiction therein, in all matters relating to Odd-Fellowship, the first meeting of the said Grand Lodge of British North America, constituted as set forth in and by the said resolutions, should be held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the City of Montreal, and Province of Canada, on such day as We, the Most Worthy Grand Master should appoint and proclaim, in conformity with the said resolutions ;

And, whereas, the said Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, on the 24th day of September last, did grant such a Charter as aforesaid ;

And, whereas, a duly authenticated copy of the said Charter was received by us, the Most Worthy Grand Sire, on the 29th day of October last, and became the Charter of the Order in British North America from that date, under the resolutions aforesaid, in lieu of the Charters of the late Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, which were thereupon surrendered, as by reference to the resolutions and proceedings, in the premises of the said late Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, and of the said Grand Lodge of the United States and to the circular letters addressed respectively by our direction and that of the Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the said late Grand Encampment, on the 29th day of October, and the 5th day of November last, to the several lodges and encampments of the Order in British North America, may more fully appear ;

Now, therefore, know ye, that We, Robert Hart Hamilton, Most Worthy Grand Sire, as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested do order and direct that the said first meeting of the said R. W. Grand Lodge, of British North America, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, to be held at the Odd-Fellows Hall, in the City of Montreal and Province of Canada, as aforesaid, shall be there held on Tuesday, January 19th, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven, at or about the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Of which all lodges and encampments of the Order throughout the jurisdiction of British North America, are hereby held and required to tak notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our Hand, and caused the temporary seal of the Grand Lodge of B. N. A. of the I. O. O. F. to be affixed, at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of our Order in British North America the fourth.

{ L. S. }

J. CUSHING,
Grand Secretary.

R. H. HAMILTON,
Grand Sire.

As had been provided by the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, the new Sovereign Grand Lodge was simply the old body under a new name, and with increased powers, and the offices were filled by same brethren with the difference only of their titles. At the opening of the session on the 19th of January, there were present:

R. H. HAMILTON, Grand Sire.
E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Deputy Grand Sire.
J. CUSHING, Grand Secretary.
J. HOLLAND, Grand Chaplain.
W. HILTON, Grand Conductor.
R. COOKE, Grand Guardian.

Representatives W. M. B. Hartley, H. H. Whitney, M. H. Seymour, J. C. Chase, D. Mackay, George Matthews, C. Dunkin.

At a latter stage of the proceedings when the Grand Lodge had been properly organized, the following additional Representatives were admitted:

Prince of Wales No. 1,—Andrew Wilson and ——Jackson.
Queen's No. 2,—W. Sache.
Prince Albert No. 3,—Wm. Hardie, C. Wheeler, D. Tilton and C. P. Ladd.
Albion No. 4,—J. McLaren.
Commercial No. 5,—J. M. Ferries.
Victoria No. 6,—D. Ross.
Canada No. 8,—James Gibson.
Cataraqui No. 10,—J. A. Glassford.
Tecumseh No. 15,—S. B. Campbell.
St. Francis No. 18,—J. D. Pringle.

As soon as the Grand Lodge had been formally opened, the new Charter was presented and read. This was the first instrument of the kind ever issued by the G. L. U. S., and was in form as under;

I. O. O. F.

WE, THE MOST WORTHY GRAND SIRE, RIGHT WORTHY DEPUTY GRAND SIRE, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THE JURISDICTION THERETO BELONGING:

To all whom it may concern, in Friendship, Love and Truth, send greeting:—

Know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, we do hereby authorize the union of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Canada, and the Grand Encampment of the Province of Canada, and the erection of the same into a distinct and independent sovereignty, to be known by the name, style, and title of THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA; and with full power to conduct and control the business of Odd-Fellowship and all matters and things relating thereto in British North America, without the interference of any other country, so long as the same be administered according to the principles and purity of Odd-Fellowship. Provided nevertheless, that the said THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:

FIRSTLY,—That the said THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, shall not at any time hereafter in anywise alter or repudiate any of the signs, grips, tokens, passwords, lectures or charges, or any other part or portion of the written or unwritten work of the Order, as known and practiced within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

SECONDLY,—That the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows reserves to itself the right to give to the said THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, the annual travelling password to be used within the jurisdiction of the said THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA; and both jurisdictions shall use the same travelling password.

THIRDLY,—That the qualifications for membership in the subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of the said THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA shall be identical with those established for membership in subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

{ L. S. } Given under the hand of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, and the seal of the said Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES L. RIDGLEY, G. R. & C. Sec. ALBERT CASE, Dep. G. Sire. THOS. SHERLOCK, Grand Sire.

For the first time in the records of the Order in Canada, we are able to find something in the shape of a Grand Officer's Address. After the new Charter had been read the Grand Sire rose and said, in effect: *

"In accordance with the eleventh of a series of resolutions adopted by the late R. W. Grand Lodge of this Province on the 9th of September last, the high honor has devolved upon me of presiding over your deliberations as your Grand Sire.

"In offering you my congratulations upon this our first meeting as an Independent Tribunal, I feel much pleasure in recording the high sense which I entertain of the cordial and liberal spirit in which your wishes have been agreed to by the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, in granting you an independent Charter.

"To a Committee of the R. W. Body from which it has emanated

*Odd-Fellows' Record, January 1847, p. 18.

is due the credit of having taken the initiative in recommending, so far back as in the year 1844, that foreign Grand Lodges be deemed Independent Bodies, couched in terms which do them infinite honor. But in meeding what is justly due to others, I must not forget to award merit to those to whom it is equally due. To our worthy and respected Representatives, Brothers Dunkin and Whitney, we are altogether indebted for the early accomplishment of our wishes, in having successfully combatted some constitutional objections which would otherwise have retarded that accomplishment; and without their aid I feel assured that we would not now have been sitting here as an Independent Tribunal.

"The friendly, yielding and conciliatory spirit in which their representations were received and acted upon, and the paternal and hospitable reception which they met with from the brotherhood, afford a happy illustration of the beauties of our beloved Order.

"The Charter which has just been read to you, whilst it conveys to us the power of establishing independent branches throughout the British North American Provinces, wisely preserves the land marks of the Order, and provides for the continuance of our fraternal relations with the Order in the United States; and I am sure that I am but expressing the sentiments which animate the Brotherhood generally in this Province, in wishing that our intercourse may always remain in uninterrupted harmony, and that the spread of the tree may strengthen the parent.

"I have already intimated to you the reasons which precluded me from presenting any detailed report; but I am happy to announce to you that our Order is in a prosperous condition, and is receiving a steady and healthy increase—the several lodges appearing to exercise judicious discrimination in the admission of members.

"The R. W. Grand Encampment having ceased to exist, upon the acceptance of our present Charter, in virtue of the eleventh of a series of resolutions by that R. W Body in September last, I deemed it necessary to issue commissions appointing two of the D. D. Grand Masters who held office under the former Grand Lodge of this Province, D. D. Grand Sires for their respective Districts, viz.:—For the District of Quebec, Bro. Peter Sheppard; and for the District of St. Francis, Bro. J. C. Chase. And I may add my conviction that two more zealous or more acceptable brothers to the Order generally, could not have been nominated.

"I have further issued a commission appointing C. P., S. B. Campbell, D. D. Grand Sire for the Home District—a worthy brother who is justly eminent for his untiring zeal and assiduity in promoting the best interests of the Order. Having received an application from Belleville, C. W., for a dispensation to open an Encampment, I have issued a commission authorizing two esteemed Brothers of that branch of the Order, C. P. Conger and H. P. Taylor, of Mount Hebron, No. 6, Peterboro, to act in the premises. As the documents connected therewith will now be submitted to you, I need not enter into further particulars.

"An application will also be submitted to you for permission to establish an Encampment at Rock Island, Stanstead, C. E., which will no doubt meet with your ready concurrence.

"Many other objects of interest will likewise be submitted to you

for your consideration and legislative action, upon which it is unnecessary for me to dilate at present, feeling assured that they will severally receive from you all the attention which their importance requires; and that your deliberations thereon will be conducted with the single purpose of promoting and advancing the best interests of our beloved Order."

By the resolutions providing for the new order of things it had been arranged that the Committee on supervision of Laws should draft a Constitution for Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments. This Committee, through its chairman, Bro. C. Dunkin, now presented a code of laws, or as they modestly term it, a series of "Resolutions," which they wished to have submitted to the Committee on the State of the Order for consideration. It was so submitted; but as the Committee on the State of the Order, when appointed consisted of Reps. Dunkin, Holland and Whitney, while the Committee which drew up the code consisted of Reps. Dunkin, Holland and Renaud, it does not appear that anything was gained by the movement. The code was, in fact, the work of Bro. Dunkin, whose study of the laws of Odd-Fellowship, combined with his general legal training, well qualified him for the work.

In the succeeding days of the Session the Grand Lodge in Committee of the Whole, thoroughly discussed the entire matter, and adopted the code with but few amendments.

The laws thus confirmed provided for four Subordinate Grand Lodge jurisdictions, as under:

Montreal,—Comprising the Electoral Districts of Montreal and St. Francis.

Quebec,—Gaspe, Three Rivers and Quebec.

Kingston,—Eastern, Ottawa, Johnstown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Midland, Prince Edward and Victoria.

Toronto,—Newcastle, Colborne, Home, Simcoe, Gore, Wellington, Niagara, Talbot, Brock, London, Western and Huron.

The entire Jurisdiction to form one Grand Encampment, which should assume both the liabilities and assets of the old Grand Encampment of Canada.

On petition of the Subordinate Lodges in any of these districts the Grand Sire was empowered to issue a charter for the formation of a Grand Lodge.

The Subordinate Grand Bodies were given the general charge of the Order in their several Jurisdictions, with power to charter new Lodges and Camps, subject to the approval of the Grand Sire; all charters to bear the Seal of the Grand Lodge of British North America.

The qualifications of the officers were high. Every G. M., D. G. M., G. W. and G. S. of a Grand Lodge were required to have all the P.

O. Degrees. The G. M. and D. G. M., were required also to have the R. P. Degree, and be in good standing in an encampment. The G. P., G. H. P., G. S. W. and G. S. of the Grand Encampment were to be P. G's in good standing and have the P. O. Degrees. They held office for one year.

Meetings of the Grand Lodges were to be held quarterly, on the last Tuesday in January, April, July and October, and of the Grand Encampment semi-annually on the last Tuesday in March and September.

The Grand Lodge of British North America, under the new Constitution, consisted of its officers, a Prudential Committee of five, who were elected by ballot, and as many Representatives as the Subordinates might see fit to send, not exceeding ten from each, who were to have the R. P. Degree. In the event of there being no Grand Lodge in any Subordinate Jurisdiction, the P. G's therein were to elect their Representatives.

In electing representatives proxy votes might be received from P. G's residing more than ten miles from the place of meeting.

The Q. P. W. was to be selected by the Grand Sire and to be uniform throughout British North America.

Term of office in Subordinate Lodges to be quarterly; in Degree Lodges and Encampments, semi-annual.

The revenue of Subordinate Jurisdictions was to be derived from the following sources:

For a charter for Lodge or Camp, $30.00; for dispensations, each 75 cents, for cards, each, 15 cents; and 10 per cent. of the receipts of all Subordinates, excepting the payments to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The Grand Lodge of British North America, for its revenue, charged the Subordinate Jurisdictions the following fees:

Charters for Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment, $50; for every charter issued to a Subordinate, $5; for every dispensation for any purpose, 50 cents; for cards,, 10 cents; and 20 per cent. of the 10 per cent. received by the Grand Lodges and Encampment. Books, forms etc., were also to be made a source of revenue, at prices to be subsequently fixed.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the fees and dues of Subordinates Lodges averaged about: Initiation, $10 up to 45 years; after that age, $2 per year additional; admission by card, $5; Degrees, $1 each; dues, $1.75 per quarter—the 75 cents being for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Sick benefits, $5 per week ; funeral benefit, $40 ; funeral benefit for a wife, $30 ; for a child, $20 ; Widow's annuity, $50.

The Grand Lodge met on the 19th, and remained in Session until the 25th, adjourning from day to day, and meeting in the afternoon and evening. The time was devoted mainly to the consideration of the laws and regulations proposed for the government of the Order, which were exhaustively discussed. Some questions and appeals from Subordinates were presented and settled ; returns examined; and routine business dispatched. The Grand Secretary was voted a salary of $240; and Bro. Andrew Wilson subsequently Grand Secretary, was chosen printer to the Grand Lodge.

A petition was presented at this Session from Joseph C. Chase and others, for a Charter to open an Encampment at Rock Island, Stanstead, C. E., which was granted ; and TOMIFOBI ENCAMPMENT, No. 7, was instituted in accordance therewith, on the 30th of March following.

Before adjourning, the Grand Lodge elected its Prudential Committee, consisting of Bros. Dunkin, Whitney, Montizambert, Dyde and Rodden, who were instructed to draw up a Constitution for next Session.

Under its new form of government the Order gave evident signs of progress in new additions, both to the membership and the lodges. Belleville, the seat of an active and flourishing Lodge, could not remain long without erecting a tent for the shelter of the patriarchs ; and so we find MOIRA ENCAMPMENT, No. 8, instituted in that town on the 25th of February.

Further West, also, the Order was flourishing. In Toronto, the membership now exceeded 100 ; and it was thought time to establish a second lodge. On the 18th March, HOME LODGE, No. 21, was instituted. Its Charter members were John Hillyard Cameron, a member of the Canadian Government, who was chosen first N. G. ; Geo. P. Dickson, one of the "missionary deputation" who had removed from Montreal to Toronto, the year previous ; Quartus Quaife, Arthur McDonald, John Maulson, James George and Thos. G. Fuller.

A few days after, on the 29th March, PHŒNIX No. 22 was opened in Oshawa, having for Charter members S. B. Fairbanks, E. Skae, D. Macdonald, Luther H. Cronk, and Wm. Bettes.

The Grand Encampment of Canada having been merged into the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and provision having been made for a District Grand Encampment of Canada, this body was organized by the Grand Sire on the 22nd of July with the following officers :

H. H. WHITNEY, Grand Patriarch.
WM. HILTON, Grand High Priest.
S. B. CAMPBELL, Grand Senior Warden.
JNO. IRVING, Grand Scribe.
H. E. MONTGOMERIE, Grand Treasurer.
JOSEPH C. CHASE, Grand Junior Warden.

Tuesday the 17th August, was the day appointed for the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge. No Subordinate Grand Lodge had been chartered, so that in each district the representatives had to be chosen by the Past Grands assembled in Convention at the call of the Deputies. The only organized body subordinate to the Grand Lodge was the Grand Encampment.

When the Grand Lodge opened all the Officers were present, and a fair proportion of the Representatives who had been chosen. They were :

Quebec District.—A. Joseph, J. McLaren and S. Wright.

Montreal District.—A. Wilson, W. Sache, W. A. Liddell, J. Gibson, A. H. David, J. C. Chase, W. Ewan, George Matthews, J. Smith.

Kingston District.—J. Wright, John Rhynas, J. D. Pringle.

Toronto District.—S. B. Campbell, S. B. Fairbanks.

Grand Encampment.—C. Dunkin, J. Irvine, J. M. Gilbert and J. Dyde.

After the formal opening of the Grand Lodge, the reception of Representatives, and the appointment of Committees, the Grand Sire presented his Address :

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

BRETHREN,—I have much pleasure in meeting, in Annual Session, the Representatives from the various Lodges and Encampments comprising the Grand Lodge of British North America, convened in accordance with the Legislative Provisions adopted at its first session in January last.

It is usual for the Grand Sire on such occasions to make communication of the proceedings which he has adopted in relation to the matters committed to his charge during the recess, to review the present condition of the Order, and at the same time to submit for consideration such matters as may be deemed conducive to its future welfare.

It affords me pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Order, which is receiving a steady and healthy increase, as will appear by the documents which will be presented to you.

By the 10th Legislative Provision of this Grand Lodge, adopted at its last session, it was made the duty of the Grand Sire to appoint Dis-

trict Deputy Grand Sires for the respective Districts; and, in conformity therewith, I issued commissions appointing P. G., Peter Sheppard, for the Quebec District: P. G., E. Murney, for the Kingston District; P. G., S. B. Campbell, for the Toronto District; whose previous valuable services eminently entitled them to that honorable distinction. The reports of these several officers will be laid before you, showing the manner in which they have performed the various duties devolving upon them under the Legislative Provisions and otherwise, and which I have no doubt will sustain the high reputation which they have already acquired as efficient officers and zealous members of the Order.

I also deemed it advisable that the Grand Lodge should continue to be represented in the District of St. Francis, and consequently, issued a new commission to D. D. Grand Sire Chase, continuing him in that office—a Brother who deservedly enjoys the marked approbation of the Order in that vicinity, for his indefatigable zeal in promoting its best interests, in any capacity in which his services were needed or could be made useful.

The several subordinate Lodges in the respective Districts not having in any District severally petitioned for the erection of a District Grand Lodge in accordance with the 2nd of the Legislative Provisions, elections have taken place, in each District, of Representatives to this R. W. Body, in conformity with the 16th and 17th of the said Legislative Provisions, particulars of which will be laid before you.

In compliance with the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of the Legislative Provisions already referred to, I issued a charter for the constituting of a Grand Encampment of Canada, which was duly established in this city, on the 22nd of July last, under the most favorable auspices.

I stated in my address in January last, that I had issued the necessary documents authorizing two esteemed Brothers of the Patriarchal Branch, C. P. Conger, and H. P. Taylor, to open an Encampment at Belleville, which duty you will perceive by their Report, which will be laid before you, they satisfactorily performed; and Moira Encampment, No. 8, was constituted in that place, on the 25th February last, under the most encouraging circumstances. The occasion chosen for constituting this Encampment was most opportunely fixed upon the day set apart for celebrating the opening of a new and elegant Hall, built for the use of the Order, in which the worthy Patriarchs, to whom the duty of opening and constituting the Encampment had been confided, participated, and H. P. Taylor delivered an eloquent and suitable address upon the occasion; and the whole proceedings reflect much credit upon all parties concerned. While upon this subject, I may add that celebrations of an equally gratifying nature have taken place at Quebec, Stanstead, and Cobourg, which cannot fail to have been attended with advantage to the Order in developing its principles.

At the last session of your R. W. Body, the petition from certain members of Oriental Lodge, No. 7, for an Encampment to be established at Rock Island, Stanstead, was acceded to, and in pursuance therewith, the requisite documents were furnished to D. D. G. Sire J. C. Chase, by whose report it will be perceived, that he opened and constituted Tomifobi Encampment, No. 7, at that place, on the 30th March last; and if we may judge from the steady and healthy progress which the other branch of the Order has made in that vicinity, we may confidently rely upon similar success attending the Patriarchal branch.

Applications having been made in due form, through D. D. G. Sire S. B. Campbell, for Dispensations, to authorize the establishment of two new Lodges in the Toronto District confided to his charge, they were transmitted to him accordingly, and you will observe by the report of that intelligent and indefatigable officer, that he opened and constituted Home Lodge, No. 22, at Toronto, on the 18th March last; Phœnix Lodge, No. 22, at Oshawa, on the 29th of the same month, under the most favorable prospects.

It is with much gratification that I am able to intimate to you that an anxious desire to participate in the benefits of our Order seems to exist in the Lower Provinces under this jurisdiction. This feeling has been expressed in Nova Scotia, by communications to the public prints, but not, as yet, in a shape sufficiently tangible to enable us to take action theron. A letter, addressed to P. G. Dunkin, from the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, requesting information as to the proper mode of establishing a Lodge of our Order in that place, was handed to me in the beginning of July by that worthy and esteemed Brother. I have caused a reply to be transmitted thereto, pointing out the steps necessary for the end in view, and promising every facility in aid thereof. To this letter no answer has yet been received; but I have little doubt that, when the period of our next Annual Session arrives, we shall be able to hail as Brethren the members of not a few Lodges in New Brunswick and the other Lower Provinces.

The disunited state of the Odd-Fellow Brotherhood throughout the world, has been a matter of serious regret to all true Odd-Fellows, and has, during the course of last year, engaged the attention of several zealous and efficient Lodges in this Province. The abrupt termination of the negotiations for a union entered into at Wigan, in the year 1842, between the Manchester Unity and the Grand Lodge of the United States, has been regarded with much concern by many members of the former Body itself; and you will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that steps have been taken by some of the Officers of that Fraternity to tender the olive branch of reconciliation to our Brethren of the United States. That this proposal, if carried out, would have been received by the Grand Lodge of the United States with the same friendship and conciliatory courtesy which we have ever experienced from that distinguished Body during our mutual intercourse, there is every reason to believe; and, should we succeed in arranging amicable terms of communion with any of the Associations of Odd-Fellows in Great Britain, I have as little doubt that these terms will be cordially acceded to by our Brethren in the United States.

The charge of endeavoring to establish friendly relations in Great Britain having been entrusted—indirectly, it is true—by the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its last session, to "the newly established Canadian Sovereignty in Odd-Fellowship," I took advantage of the sojourn in that country, during the last winter, of a member of our Order, distinguished for the indefatigable zeal and ability with which he has, upon many occasions, promoted its best interests—Brother H. E. Montgomerie, to entrust to him the duty of enquiring into the prospects of a reunion. The able and satisfactory Report of that much esteemed Brother, with the accompanying documents, will acquaint you with the particulars of his proceedings under that Commission.

Along with that Report, I was much pleased to receive copies of

the blank Diplomas, along with other Forms, in use by the Manchester Unity, together with several of the publications of that Body, which had been transmitted, through the hands of the Brother referred to, for presentation to this Grand Lodge. I trust that you will be enabled to carry out the intercourse, thus begun, to a prosperous issue, with the aid and concurrence of our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and I now commend the subject to your most earnest consideration, deeply impressed with the importance of using every endeavor towards the great end of a firm and lasting union of the whole Fraternity of Odd-Fellows.

The duty of drafting a complete digest of such laws and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the government of the Order, having been assigned to the Prudential Committee, by the 21st article of the Legislative Provisions, I am relieved from the necessity of entering into any elaborate recommendations upon that head; I, however deem the present a fitting occasion, when you are about deliberating upon the Constitutions to be granted to the District Grand and Subordinate Lodges, to offer for your consideration some suggestions which have been dictated to me by experience in my official capacity.

I believe that a feeling very generally prevails, that the establishment of District Grand Lodges would be attended with great advantages to the Order, and that its early accomplishment is highly desirable; it has, no doubt, been retarded in consequence of the 2nd Article of the Legislative Provisions, requiring all the Subordinate Lodges situate within the District to acquiesce in the erection of a Grand Lodge, before a Charter could be issued; which could not fail sooner or later, to create dissatisfaction, the smallest minority being thus vested with the power of controlling the wishes of the majority. I recommend this matter to your deliberate consideration, that such legislation may be had as will meet the wishes generally expressed in the respective Districts.

I invite your particular attention to the present constitution of Degree Lodges, as well as to the mode of conferring Degrees, with the view of insuring more uniformity in practice than at present prevails, and a more regular attendance of members—much and very general dissatisfaction having been expressed at the thin attendance as well as the great difficulty of obtaining the services of qualified Brothers to serve in the respective offices. The objects desired, I think, might be attained by rendering the service in Degree Lodges a qualification for the higher offices in the Order, and I submit whether the present system might not be improved by establishing in each Subordinate Lodge, situate, where no Degree Lodge exists, an additional Office of Degree Master, also conferring on that Officer eligibility for higher offices for services rendered in that capacity.

While upon the subject of according to Brothers, for services rendered, qualifications for the higher offices, which do not now exist, I deem it to be my duty to bring under your consideration the position of several members of the Order distinguished for their services in the higher offices, and for the zeal which they have manifested, but who are debarred by the present law from receiving the Secretary's Degree, in consequence of not having served in that office, and are thus laboring under a disability to attain the higher offices in the Order. In

several instances the brethren alluded to could not, under any circumstances, devote the time required for the due performance of the duties appertaining to the office of Secretary,—in some cases, in consequence of their professional avocations, and in others owing to their public engagements—but have rendered good service by the zealous discharge of their official duties and enjoy largely the confidence of their respective Lodges. It is submitted whether some official enactment might not be passed to afford relief to the members so circumstanced, making it requisite that the application should be made by their respective Lodges, who, it is to be presumed, are the best judges whether their services entitle them to receive it and thereby retaining that salutary principle that service alone should confer rank.

Much inconvenience has been felt, in newly constituted Lodges, from the difficulty experienced in finding duly qualified members to fill the chairs of the officers, during their absence from the place of meeting, it having frequently occurred that the two highest officers have been obliged to be absent at the same time, and the chairs have been occupied by their supporters The circumstance is presented to your notice under a conviction that an enactment might be passed to remedy the inconvenience, confining its operation to newly constituted Lodges for a limited period.

I have no doubt that the subject of Contributions and Benefits will engage your serious attention with the view of deciding whether it would not be desirable to pass a law, requiring Lodges to proportion the one to the other, upon a well constituted scale, it being a matter involving the most important considerations upon the future well-being of the Order.

The present undefined and unsatisfactory state of the law, in all its bearings, with respect to the mode of preferring charges against members who have committed offences at variance with the principles of the Order, will, I trust, form a portion of your deliberations; in such case I would respectfully recommend the following as the most important points which, in my humble judgment, should engage your attention :

1. That the Brother preferring the charge, be required to give such a specification thereof, that the accused may be prepared to meet it, and the Lodge be able, *in limine*, to judge whether it be of a frivolous nature, or otherwise not cognizable by a Lodge, and thereby save the accused Brother the mortification of being cited to appear before a Committee, to answer charges of an untenable and frivolous nature.

2. To adopt regulations as to the mode to be observed by Committees, in investigating charges, and the trial of Brethren thereon.

3. To define the cases, and under what circumstances, appeals shall be permitted to be taken from the decision of Committees to Lodges, and from Lodges to the higher Tribunals of the Order ; as well as to regulate the method to be observed in conducting and hearing appeals, so that a uniform system may be followed throughout this jurisdiction.

The present system has been found to create vexatious delays and consequent disunion, to prevent which by every possible means, as being incompatible with our principles, should be our constant study.

The Grand Secretary will lay before you an account of the fiscal transactions of this Lodge, as well as the several Reports, Communications, and other Documents received during the recess.

The important duties devolving upon the D. D. Grand Sires, renders it highly necessary that their authority should be held in respect, and nothing could be more conducive to that desirable object than to have their powers clearly defined ; I therefore recommend that matter also to your consideration.

The appointment of a Grand Committee, composed of Officers of the Grand Lodge, to aid in the details of the Executive Business of the Order, during the recess, has been attended with the most beneficial results, in many instances, in the United States; and I therefore deem the subject worthy of your consideration, feeling confident that the introduction of a similar system here would be attended with like advantages.

Having noticed such subjects as I deemed necessary to bring prominently under your consideration, I will, in conclusion, submit for your deliberation whether it would not be advisable to make provision for the holding a Special Session early in the ensuing year, to make permanent enactments for the future government of the Order; at which period a large attendance of Representatives may be relied upon; the wishes of the Brotherhood will be better known, with respect to many matters which are not by any means at present well understood ; and we shall be aided in our legislation by the valuable forthcoming Digest of the Laws of the Order, which, it is understood, will be presented to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States at its next Session.

R. H. Hamilton,
Grand Sire.

The Grand Secretary had compiled the following table of the operations of the Order. The returns from the lodges are not complete ; and two lodges are not reported at all—Prince Albert, No. 3, and Ottawa, No. 20. They were both alive and active ; but their secretaries must have failed to forward the returns. These two would add at least 100 to the membership. The statistics of Victoria Degree Lodge are not given. The Lodge was not in good working order ; and during this session the Grand Lodge recalled its Charter, and ordered each subordinate to elect a D. and confer its own Degrees.

RETURN OF SUBORDINATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1847.

No.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Admitted by Card.	Withdrawn by Card.	Suspended.	Reinstated.	Expelled.	Died.	Past Grands.	Contributing members.	REVENUE. £ s. d.	Brothers relieved.	Widowed families relieved.	Brothers buried.	Brothers' wives buried.	Paid for relief of Brothers. £ s. d.	Relief of widowed families. £ s. d.	Education of Orphans. £ s. d.	Burying the Dead. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1	Prince of Wales.	Montreal	22	3	1	3	10	..	1	2	12	136	188 5 7	11	..	2	1	23 15 2	.....	.....	16 16 1	40 11 3
2	Queen's	"	19	2	2	23	1	..	..	2	15	241	459 17 9	18	2	1	1	50 5 0	33 2 6	.....	12 10 0	95 17 6
3	Prince Albert	St. Johns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Albion	Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	274	.....	25	3	..	..	86 6 3	17 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	126 6 3
5	Commercial	Montreal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	303	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....
6	Victoria	Belleville	26	3	1	5	6	..	..	2	7	122	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Oriental	Stanstead	22	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	84	177 11 3	10	..	..	..	1 13 0 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	5 [illegible] 0
8	Canada	Montreal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Brock	Brockville	19	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	49	49 0 0	5	..	..	..	13 10 0	.....	.....	.....	13 [illegible] 0
10	Cataraqui	Kingston	39	5	4	1	1	..	..	1	5	70	235 14 6	3	..	1	..	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
11	Prince Edward	Picton	63	10	..	4	1	..	1	1	4	117	307 0 1½	17	1	1	1	21 8 9	3 2 6	.....	11 5 0	35 16 3
12	Ontario	Cobourg	25	1	2	10	2	1	..	..	4	74	232 16 2	3	..	..	..	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0
13	Otonabee	Peterboro'	81	7	6	2	2	..	..	1	6	133	123 0 0	..	1	1	..	.....	7 10 0	.....	12 10 0	20 0 0
14	Hope	Port Hope	23	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	62	.....	3	..	..	..	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0
15	Tecumseh	Toronto	76	4	8	20	..	..	..	1	6	133	457 12 8	10	..	1	2	21 15 0	.....	.....	27 10 0	52 5 0
16	Union	St. Catharines	74	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	4	75	310 12 11½	1	..	..	1	2 9 3	.....	.....	3 15 0	6 4 3
17	Burlington	Hamilton	28	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	72	196 6 7	3	..	..	..	15 10 0	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0
18	St Francis	Cornwall	31	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	82	211 1 9	9	..	..	1	13 10 0	.....	.....	3 15 0	17 5 0
19	Mercantile	Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	152	.....	10	..	..	..	50 15 0	.....	.....	.....	50 15 0
20	Ottawa	Bytown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Home	Toronto	15	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	30	45 0 0	1	..	..	..	3 15 0	.....	.....	.....	3 15 0
22	Phœnix	Oshawa	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	62 10 0	1	..	..	..	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0
			583	65	32	84	26	1	3	10	113	2233	3086 9 4	130	7	7	8	362 9 5	60 15 0	15 0 0	103 1 1	541 15 6

A statement was also made of the financial transactions of the Grand Lodge from its institution in 1845 up to date, which may thus be summarized, and will give an idea of how the Grand Lodge managed money matters.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Borrowed money	207	10	0
Cards, etc	31	11	8
On account of expenses of deputation	68	8	0
Charters	135	0	0
Dues from Subordinates	1002	1	11
Rents	470	6	0
	1914	17	7

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Charter	7	10	0
Cards, Rituals, etc	60	1	7
Janitor of Hall	97	0	0
Furniture, etc.,	593	10	5
Rent	653	8	1
Expenses of Deputation to C. W.	77	0	0
Rev. A. Case's expenses—instituting G. L.	29	17	6
Postage	15	19	7
Engraving, printing and advertising	50	13	6
Blank books and stationery	12	12	9
Loss on celebration	22	17	7
Grand Secretary	99	18	4
Representative tax	10	0	0
Representative's expenses	20	0	0
Architect's acct	1	5	0
P. G. Hardie, for services	15	0	0
Odd-Fellows Record	7	0	0
Insurance	1	5	0
Fuel	22	19	5
Gas	19	8	10
Interest	12	0	0
Cash on hand	56	10	0
	1914	17	7

The Grand Lodge continued in session from the 17th to the 21st. Several of the matters referred to in the Grand Sire's address, such as the opening of negotiations with the M. U. in England, the devising of a proper system of dues and benefits, and others, were discussed; but no definite action reached. With regard to dues, it had been suggested that they should be on a graduated scale according to age at the time of admission; and this plan was advocated especially by Bro. Dunkin, who was very anxious to have the benefit system of the Order established on a sound basis. But most of the members were indifferent; many had no intention of ever availing themselves of the benefits of which they did not stand in need; and the whole subject was left for the Provincial Grand Lodges to consider, after they were instituted.

The Prudential Committee presented a draft of a Constitution,

By-laws and Rules of Order, which was thoroughly discussed, and after some amendments adopted. The organization and work of the Institution was not materially altered by the new code. The Constitution in its general outlines resembled somewhat that of the G. L. U. S., but its preamble, as a "platform" of Odd-Fellowship in Canada is worth preserving:

"Whereas, there has long existed in various forms and in different countries an institution now known by the name of Odd-Fellowship, being a voluntary association of men of mature years and good character, for the laudable purpose of encouraging each other in the practice of the several virtues and providing to a certain extent in the season of health and prosperity against the possible loss of these precarious advantages; and whereas the said institution is not only well adapted for the above purposes, but is also eminently calculated to promote the improvement and happiness of the human race by inculcating and enforcing the great lesson of universal brotherhood by affording opportunities for men of different countries, classes, creeds and parties to meet together on a footing of perfect equality, and unite with each other in the active discharge of kind offices towards their brethren and fellow creatures, and by mitigating the horrors of war and enhancing the blessings of peace between the different nations of the world; and whereas there has been organized in the Province of Canada a branch of the said institution, known as the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of British North America, and the situation and circumstances of these Provinces and their inhabitants are such as to make it highly desirable that an institution of this kind should be established and perpetuated amongst them; therefore," etc., etc.

In providing for District or Provincial Grand Lodges it was enacted that a petition from a majority of the Lodges in any District would be sufficient, without requiring unanimous consent. A new arrangement of districts was made. In many of the districts no lodges had yet been organized; but the brethren expected to push on and plant the Order in every portion of British North America. They were building for the future, as they hoped and thought. The first article of the Grand Lodge By-laws provided that,

"For the purposes of the Order, British North America shall be, and is hereby, divided into eight Provinces, viz:

1. The Province of Toronto, comprising Newcastle, Colborne, Home, Simcoe, Gore, Wellington, Niagara, Talbot, Brock, London, Kent, Western and Huron Districts.

2. The Province of Kingston, comprising the Johnstown, Bathurst, Midland, Prince Edward and Victoria Districts.

3. The Province of Montreal, comprising the Montreal, St. Francis, Eastern, Ottawa and Dalhousie Districts.

4. The Province of Quebec, comprising the Quebec, Three Rivers and Gaspe Districts.

5. The Province of Fredericton, comprising the whole of New Brunswick.

6. The Province of Halifax, comprising the whole of Nova Scotia.

7. The Province of Charlottetown, comprising the whole of Prince Edward Island.

8. The Province of Newfoundland, comprising the whole of the Island of that name.

Before adjourning the Grand Lodge proceeded to choose its officers who were hereafter to be elected biennally as in the G. L. U. S. The new officers were as follows:

E. L. Montizambert, Quebec, Grand Sire.
C. Dunkin, Montreal, Deputy Grand Sire.
Andrew Wilson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.
Jno. Dyde, Montreal, Grand Treasurer.
Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Peterboro, Grand Chaplain.
H. H. Whitney, Montreal, Grand Marshall.
S. Wright, Quebec, Grand Guardian.
S. B. Campbell, Toronto, Special Rep. to the G. L. U. S.

The District Deputy Grand Sires appointed were Dr. J. A. Sewell, Quebec District; Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Brockville, Kingston District; and S. B. Campbell, Toronto District.

So closed this Session of the G. L. of B. N. A.; and by way of relaxation after much arduous labor, the Grand Sire gave the representatives a dinner at Tetu's Hotel, where, so the newspapers of the day said, they all enjoyed themselves hugely.

The first official communications between the Sovereign Grand Lodge of British North America and the Parent Body were very cordial. When the G. L. U. S. met in September, the Special Representative from Canada, S. B. Campbell, was in attendance; and was welcomed to a seat and given a voice in its proceedings. On behalf of his constituents he presented the following complimentary address:

I. O. O. F.

The Most Worthy Grand Sire and the Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, Officers and Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of British North America.

To the Most Worthy Grand Sire and the Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, Officers and Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the United States of America:

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

Brethren, we greet you well. We consider it a fortunate circumstance that our first regular Session has been held in time to enable us to delegate to one of of our number the pleasing duty of congratulating your Right Worthy Body on the recurrence of its annual communication.

Our Worthy Brother, S. B. Campbell, Provincial Deputy Grand Sire for the Province of Toronto, will appear as our Special Grand Representative on this occasion, and we beg you will accredit him accordingly.

He will then be enabled to express in person to your assembled body, more warmly and forcibly than it would be possible to convey in writing, those sentiments of cordial esteem and thankful consideration which this Grand Lodge will never fail to entertain towards its parent in Odd-Fellowship, the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of America.

By communicating to you a certified copy of the Constitution, By-laws and Rules of Order which we have recently adopted, he will, we trust, convince you of our earnest desire to be guided by the light of your experience in our endeavors to preserve and enforce the principles of Odd-Fellowship, in all their purity, and to oppose similarity of organization as a barrier against those deviations from the Usages and Work of the Order, under your jurisdiction, which we stand pledged to avow.

We invite your particular attention to the sixteenth By-law, by which it is

effectually provided that the A. T. P. W. shall always be the same in both jurisdictions, and you may rest assured that the spirit which has actuated us in these respects will not fail to be carried into the details of our legislation for the government of our subordinates.

Happy shall we be indeed, if our endeavors to promote kindly feelings between man and man—to relieve temporal distress without injury to honest pride—to comfort the fatherless and the widow—and to secure to the friendless orphan the invaluable blessing of a good education, are attended with success, in any way resembling that which has crowned the efforts of the body whose example we are so desirous of emulating.

That your exertions and deliberations may be continually blessed by the Almighty Giver of all good, and that union and brotherly love may ever reign within, and between our respective jurisdictions, is the sincere prayer of your British American brethren in the bonds of the Order.

{ L.S. } Given at Odd-Fellows' Hall in the City of Montreal, this sixteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, and of our Order in British America the Fifth

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, *Grand Sire.* ANDREW WILSON, *Grand Secretary*

This communication was warmly received, and the reciprocal fraternal feelings of the American brethren expressed in the report of a Special Committee recommending that the Grand Sire should make a suitable reply, and that a special Representative should be accredited to British North America; in which report the G. L. U. S. unanimously concurred.*

The closing months of the year in Canada left the Order in a satisfactory condition. The first Provincial Grand Lodge organized under the new Constitution was that of Quebec, on the 15th of November. Its first officers were: S. Wright, G. M.; A. Joseph, D. G. M.; J. McLaren, G. W.; Weston Hunt, G. S.; Wm. Bennet, G. T.; J. C. Fisher, G. Marshal; Wm. Sims, G. C.; Robert Chambers, G. G.

In Western Canada the exertions of the Picton brethren were successful in securing the organization of another Subordinate—WELLINGTON, No. 23, at Wellington, on the 28th December. The charter members were: Thos. Worthington, first N. G.; John D. Sellick, V. G.; David S. Young, R. S.; C. Haight, P. S.; Lewis B. Stinson, T.; Benjamin S. Corey, Geo. B. Stinson, John M. Wilson.

Meanwhile, the authorities of the Order were anxious to extend its operations as much as possible. In Montreal the membership formerly increasing so rapidly had become stationary, and it was proposed to establish lodges working in the French language, but the plan was not successful. Correspondence was also opened with gentlemen in the Maritime Provinces—in St. John, N. B., and in Halifax, N. S.,—with a view to introducing the Order into those places, but it was some years before any results followed.

* Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 2, p. 1077.

THE SIXTH YEAR—1848.

This year was not marked by any signs of advancement in Odd-Fellowship. Communications were sometimes received by the authorities in regard to new lodges, but generally without result. Some fruitless efforts were made to open a lodge in Merrickville, C. W. The only addition to the roll was in the west. Bro. S. B. Campbell, Provincial Deputy for Toronto, instituted the only new lodge this year, BEAVER No. 24, at Lloydtown. The charter members were J. H. Smith, (first N. G.) A. McPherson, Ed. Bull, James H. Laurence, Arthur Armstrong, R. Kneeshaw and S. H. W. Stogdill. It was opened on the 1st of March.

On the 29th of April the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal was instituted by the Grand Sire. The elective officers chosen were as follows :—

John Dyde, No. 5, G. M. ; H. E. Montgomerie, No. 8, D. G. M. ; William Hilton, No. 1, G. W. ; John Irvine, No. 2, G. S. ; John Fletcher, No. 1, G. T.

The principal officers of the new Grand Lodge were gentlemen whose enthusiasm in Odd-Fellowship justified their election to prominent positions in the Order. Among the most able was Mr. Montgomerie, the second in rank, who was elected Grand Master in August following. He was a member of the firm of Edmonstone, Allan & Co., and had been initiated in Commercial, No. 5, in 1845, a few years after his arrival in this country from Scotland; and subsequently became a member of Canada, No. 8. During his connection with the Order up to the close of 1849, when he finally removed to England, he rendered it valuable service : not only in the subordinate lodge and encampment to which he belonged, but in several visits that he made to the Western Province, in his negotiatiotions with the Manchester Unity, and in his literary contributions to the Odd-Fellows Record.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of British North America was this year extended over a long period : but it does not appear that the business transacted was at all commensurate with the time occupied. Grand Lodge met on the 15th August, continued in session three days, then adjourned to the 23rd : from the 23rd the members worked till the 25th, then took a rest till the 28th, when they settled down to business for five days : after that, adjourned meetings were held on the 9th and 14th of September and on the 27th of October, at which latter date the Grand Lodge adjourned *sine die*. A long session, and presum-

ably the time was occupied in considering matters for the good of the Order, and therefore not wasted. Part of it was spent in adopting a Constitution for Grand and Subordinate Encampments and Lodges—a subject which might well have caused considerable discussion.

The attendance at the session was not large. On the first day there were present:

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Grand Sire.
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Deputy Grand Sire.
ANDREW WILSON, Grand Secretary.
JOHN DYDE, Grand Treasurer.
H. H. WHITNEY, Grand Marshal.

And the following members: Past Grand Sire Hamilton, Past Grand Secretary Cushing, and Reps. W. A. Liddell, Wm. Hilton, Geo. Matthews, Robt. Cooke, Wm. Ewan, and H. E. Montgomerie, of Montreal, and S. B. Campbell, of Toronto.

Subsequently, at different meetings, there were present: Z. Wilson, A. Joseph, — Holmes, A. H. David, J. Gibson, A. H. Campbell, W. R. Scott, J. McLaren, W. Hunt, W. Sache, and J. Holland; but twelve was the largest number ever present at one time.

The address of the Grand Sire was not a very important document, but is here appended:

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of B. N. A.:

BRETHREN,—The same article of our Constitution which entrusts the Grand Sire with a general supervision of the interests of the Order during the recesses of this Grand Lodge, enjoins that officer to "make report of his acts and doings in relation thereto" at each stated meeting.

In proceeding to discharge that duty I may be permitted to congratulate the Grand Lodge on the continued harmony and prosperity of our Order, as well as on the amiable relations which subsist between it and the sister Order of the neighboring Republic. The great utility of institutions such as ours would seem to consist in creating ties where none existed before: or, rather, in renewing or strengthening that of universal brotherhood, when dissevered or weakened by distinctions in which human perversity is so prone to find excuses for indifference or enmity.

And though the triumph of our principles is not so conspicuous in our intercourse with those from whom we are distinguished only by a generous rivalry in the same good work, it is still matter of congratulation that we continue to be on the most friendly terms with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the Manchester Unity. I observed with pleasure the presence, as guests, at a celebration held by the several lodges in this city last winter, of several high officers of that Order, whose expressions of cordial good will to our Order were very properly responded to in a similar strain by some of our brethren.

The report of the Special Grand Representative accredited by Grand

Lodge at its last session to the then approaching annual communication of the R. W. G. L. U. S., at Baltimore, will be laid upon your table. It will be accompanied by copies of the address presented by him to that body, of the instructions with which he was furnished by me at his departure, and of his letters to me on the subject of those instructions.

From the latter you will perceive that although the new work had not been translated into French when our Worthy Brother left Baltimore, he obtained the promise of a distinguished officer of the sister Order there, that an early intimation of its publication in that language would be given to us.

Shortly after the close of last Session, I was fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of that zealous brother, Past Grand Murney, of Belleville, as Provincial Deputy Grand Sire for the Province of Kingston, in place of Past Grand Sherwood, of Brockville, who declined accepting the office on the ground of other occupations.

The other appointed officers and deputies accepted their respective charges, and continue to hold them to this day, with the exception of P. G. Sewell, of Quebec, who added to the valuable services he had already rendered the Order by efficiently discharging the duties of Provincial Deputy Grand Sire for the Province of Quebec only until the 15th November last.

On that day, I had the pleasure in person, to institute a Provincial Grand Lodge for Quebec, and to instal a most efficient set of officers for the conduct of its affairs.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal was instituted at a later period, viz., on the 29th April last, but on that occasion it was my pleasing duty to instal brothers whose tried zeal and ability afford a guarantee that the interests of the Order will not be neglected in this Province while they continue to fill their respective offices.

Two new subordinate lodges have also been opened during the past year, viz. Wellington No. 23, at Wellington, in the Province of Kingston, by P. G. Wright, of Picton, on the 28th December last; and Beaver No 24, at Lloydtown, in the Province of Toronto, by Provincial Deputy Grand Sire Campbell, on the 1st March last.

The dispensations for these Grand and Subordinate Lodges will be submitted to you for your approval and confirmation; and there will also be laid before you a memorandum of the conditions upon which that for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal was granted, in pursuance of the resolution adopted on the 21st August last. *

In compliance with another resolution, I issued at the proper period, regulations for the guidance of the Degree Masters of Lodges in conferring degrees, as well as forms for the installation of those officers —copies of which will be laid upon you table.

From this review of what has been done during the past recess, it will be apparent that our Order has both extended its limits, and improved its organization in that period; and I hope that before we meet again it may be completely organized, as far as Canada is concerned, by the institution of Provincial Grand Lodges at Kingston and

* The conditions had reference to the lease of the building, furniture, etc.

Toronto, and that many new Lodges will have been opened in all the Provinces.

If the documents laid before you by the R.W. Grand Secretary should tell that our numerical strength has not materially increased, I trust it will, at least, appear from their contents that there has been no diminution in the number of zealous and devoted members of the Order.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to suggest the propriety of enacting Constitutions and Rules of Order for Provincial Grand Lodges and the Grand Encampment to replace those now in force, which have been found defective in several essential particulars.

E. L. Montizambert,
Grand Sire.

From the Grand Secretary's statistics we are enabled to compile the following table shewing the condition of the Order for the year ending June 30th. It will be noticed that no figures are given for Burlington, No. 17, of Hamilton. It had not sent in its June returns, because it was about winding up its affairs. The first lodge in British North America to succumb, it closed its doors finally in the month of July. And for the first time since the introduction of the Order into Canada, there was a vacant number on the register of lodges.

STATISTICS OF LODGES IN B. N. A. FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

No.	Lodge.	Location.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Admitted by card.	Withdrawn by card.	Reinstated.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Died.	Past Grands.	Contributing members.	Revenue. £	s.	d.	Brothers relieved.	Widowed families relieved.	Brothers buried.	Brothers' wives buried.	Relief of Brothers. £	s.	d.	Relief of widowed families. £	s.	d.	Educating orphans £	s.	d.	Burying the dead. £	s.	d.	Total Relief. £	s.	d.
1	Pr. of Wales	Montreal	14	1	1	8	..	12	4	4	16	138	239	6	2	9	2	4	2	23	10	4	12	10	0	.....			34	4	0	70	4	4
2	Queen's	Montreal	5	1	..	10	..	2	..	1	17	214	229	12	6	13	3	1	....	58	5	0	37	10	0	.....			27	10	0	123	5	0
3	Pr. Albert	St. John's	3	3	1	5	..	..	2	..	10	29	56	12	2	6	....	..	....	8	16	8	....	....		.....			.....			8	16	8
4	Albion	Quebec	6	1	1	7	..	14	..	1	13	256	461	0	1	25	4	1	2	100	0	7	25	0	0	27	7	6	17	10	0	169	18	1
5	Commercial	Montreal	6	..	..	42	1	40	28	2	13	210	481	17	3	12	4	2	1	150	0	0	43	15	0	.....			18	15	0	212	10	0
6	Victoria	Belleville	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12	118	115	11	3	6	2	1	..	17	2	0	21	17	6	.....			8	5	0	47	4	6
7	Oriental	Stanstead	1	1	..	5	..	..	5	..	11	75	93	16	9	6	....	..	..	11	0	0	....	....		.....			3	15	0	14	15	0
8	Canada	Montreal	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	52	50	7	7	..	....	..	..	....	....		....	....		.....			.....			.....		
9	Brock	Brockville	6	..	..	6	..	1		..	5	46	69	0	0	11	....	..	1	15	19	9	4	0	0	.....			5	0	0	24	19	9
10	Cataraqui	Kingston	9	..	..	7	3	7	2	1	8	54	134	7	6	1	....	1	....	9	0	0	....	....		.....			10	0	0	19	0	0
11	Pr. Edward	Picton	14	..	1	17	..	3	..	1	8	111	195	11	3	33	1	1	....	52	11	7	12	10	0	.....			7	10	0	72	11	7
12	Ontario	Colourg.	3	..	..	9	1	12	7	1	7	60	117	0	0	8	1	1	..	16	15	0	8	0	0	.....			7	10	0	32	5	0
13	Otonabee	Peterboro'	18	2	..	3	..	6	..	..	9	93	232	17	6	..	1	..	....	....	....		10	0	0	.....			.....			10	0	0
14	Hope	Port Hope	6	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	8	60	84	14	2	5	....	1	....	8	0	0	....	....		.....			.....			8	0	0
15	Tecumseh	Toronto	29	5	6	17	..	10	6	1	11	144	319	1	10	14	1	1	....	65	0	0	9	7	6	.....			20	0	0	94	7	6
16	Union	St.Catharines	43	5	..	6	..	3	..	3	6	161	319	16	2	14	2	3	....	57	10	0	15	13	8	.....			22	10	0	95	3	10
17	Burlington	Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....			.....			.....		
18	St. Francis	Cornwall	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	94	99	10	5	7	....	..	1	23	0	0	....	....	....	.....			3	15	0	26	15	0
19	Mercantile	Quebec	15	2	..	6	..	..	..	2	7	162	170	17	0	11	1	2	....	37	10	0	....	....	....	.....			7	10	0	45	0	0
20	Ottawa	Bytown	21	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	6	106	159	0	0	4	....	..	1	7	0	0	....	....	....	.....			4	0	0	11	0	0
21	Home	Toronto	12	1	5	1	..	3	..	..	5	46	119	10	8	2	....	..	....	7	0	0	....	....	....	.....			.....			7	0	0
22	Phœnix	Oshawa	27	3	2	6	..	1	..	3	2	40	155	9	4	7	2	3	....	34	0	0	12	10	0	.....			26	0	0	72	10	0
23	Wellington	Wellington	23	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	1	42	134	15	4	3	....	..	....	3	5	0	....	....	....	.....			.....			3	5	0
24	Beaver	Lloydtown	13	2	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	15	46	12	6	..	....	..	..	....	..		....	....	....	.....			.....			.....		
			290	30	32	170	6	127	56	22	194	2326	3095	16	3	197	25	22	8	705	5	11	212	3	10	27	7	6	223	14	0	168	11	3

Financially, the Grand Lodge appears to have been in a very fair condition, for its assets exceeded its liabilities by £215 16s.7d.; while its cash balance amounted to £178.

The most pleasant and no doubt the most profitable feature of this session was the presence on the first day of two eminent brethren from the United States—Past Grand Sire Kennedy and Grand Secretary Ridgely. At the previous session of the G. L. U. S. Bro. Ridgely had been accredited a Special Representative to Canada, and now came to fulfil his duties, bearing with him the kind and hearty sympathies of the brethren across the lines, which he expressed fully in his own eloquent language; and bearing also the following formal document from the Supreme Lodge:

WE, THE MOST WORTHY GRAND SIRE, RIGHT WORTHY DEPUTY GRAND SIRE, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F., OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JURISDICTION HEREUNTO BELONGING,

IN FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

To the Most Worthy Grand Sire, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of British North America,

SEND GREETING:

Accept the assurances of our affectionate regard, and sincere hope, that the spirit and influence of our institution may be cherished and felt in an equal degree in the two jurisdictions, whose subsisting bond of union we pray may be perpetual.

Sensible as we are of your correct and full understanding of the vast responsibilities of your position; and aware also of your deep concern and anxiety upon all subjects connected with the humanizing and redeeming enterprise in which all of us are engaged; we can rely with unwavering confidence upon the continued dissemination on your part of those cardinal virtues of our common nature, which constitute the broad basis upon which has been erected the temple of our fraternity.

Our beloved brother, P. G. M., James L. Ridgely, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the United States of America, has been appointed a Special Grand Representative of the said Right Worthy Grand Lodge to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of British North America.

{ L. S. } Given at the Odd-Fellows Hall, in the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, United States of America, this first day of August A. D. 1848, and of our Order in North America the 30th.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,	HORN R. KNEASS,
G. C. & R. Secretary.	*Grand Sire.*

Bro. Kennedy's visit was unofficial, but none the less welcome. He had chartered the first lodge in Canada, and felt a deep fraternal interest in the jurisdiction, and gladly responded to the invitation he received from Canada to accompany the Grand Secretary in his visits. If there was anything that would have stimulated and encouraged, as well as instructed, the Canadian Odd-Fellows, it would have been the cheering words, the wise counsels, and the thorough rendition of the work received from these two noble brothers.

That the Grand Lodge should have placed on record in glowing

resolutions of thanks its sense of indebtness to the G. L. U. S., and its envoys, was only to be expected; and Grand Sire Montizambert duly notified that body of the debt of gratitude incurred by the Canadian brethren in the visit of Bros. Ridgely and Kennedy.* It was decided, however, not to send any special Representative in return this year. The experiment had been tried the year previous, and had proved to be more expensive than profitable.

Bro. Ridgely in his report to the G. L. U. S. in September following, spoke in high terms of the Canadian Fraternity. He said:

"Pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded to the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, and on the third Tuesday in August had the pleasure of meeting the R. W. Body to which I was accredited, in annual communication. My credentials were received, and by unanimous vote I was acknowledged as the Representative of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States.

"After an interchange of salutations, I presented an address, with which you specially charged me, and delivered copies of our Journal and our Digest and Laws. I ask permission to append a copy of the address presented. During this ceremony the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America was upstanding; and the acceptance of your presents by that distinguished body was declared by M. W. Grand Sire Montizambert in a response highly laudatory of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and happily expressing the warm affection cherished by our Canadian brethren for the body from which they received the charter of their existence as an independent sovereignty in Odd-Fellowship. The representatives in attendance greeted me in the most cordial manner; and the attention then paid me was followed by unremitting kindness during the entire period of my sojourn among them. At their evening session, Tuesday 15th August, P. G. Sire Kennedy of this Grand Lodge, who had revisited them by special invitation, gave instructions in the work of the Order at their request. It was exceedingly gratifying to your Representatives to observe the great uniformity in the practice of the work in the two jurisdictions.

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"My mission being closed I took leave of the Grand Lodge of British North America, and have brought with me deep impressions of respect for its officers and members. The idea of an interchange of representatives was fortunately conceived, and so long as the system shall prevail, the strong bonds which already unite the Odd-Fellows of Canada and the United States will remain unimpaired."§

The unfortunate disruption of Odd-Fellowship, and the separation of the American from the English Order in 1842, had always been a matter of special regret to the Canadian brethren. Though individual members and lodges of the M. U. in Canada had often shown a spirit of jealousy towards the adherents of American Odd Fellowship, yet the latter were never disposed to retaliate. On the contrary, they were

*Journal G. L. U. S. vol. 2, p. 1279.

§Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 2, p. 1259.

very anxious to bring about a reconciliation, and, if possible, a reunion. In the year previous the Grand Sire of Canada had taken advantage of the presence in England of Bro. H. E. Montgomerie, a prominent member of the Order, to enter into correspondence with the officials of the Manchester Unity. The intercourse thus opened was very pleasant, but led to no practical results. At this session a proposition was made in the most friendly spirit apparently by the National Order of Odd-Fellows in England to unite with the Canadian and the American Order. A Committee, of which Bro. Dunkin was chairman, had the matter under consideration, and reported that while anxious for a union, yet there were questions arising in reference to the terms of union upon which it would be inexpedient for the G. L. of B. N. A. to express an opinion until after consultation with the American brethren. The Grand Sire was, therefore, authorized to open up a confidential correspondence with the officials of the Order in the United States; and in the meantime the National Order was to be notified of this action, and of the desire of the Canadian Odd-Fellows to prepare, in conjunction with the G. L. U. S., a comprehensive plan of union which might be acceptable to all branches of the I. O. O. F. There is no evidence, however, that the matter ever went any further.

Before adjourning the Grand Lodge received petitions for the establishment of Provincial Grand Lodges for Kingston and Toronto, and granted the petitions.

THE SEVENTH YEAR—1849.

This year some evident signs of approaching failure began to show themselves. In January, Canada Lodge, No. 8, of Montreal, surrendered its charter—an indication that decay was commencing at the very centre of the Order. This was the last lodge organized in that city—the weakest numerically—and therefore one of the first to succumb as the evil days drew near.

In the Toronto District this was an unfortunate year. On the 2nd May a Provincial Grand Lodge was organized—R. Kneeshaw, Grand Master; James George, Grand Secretary. But the Order was not healthy. S. B. Campbell, who had been the leading spirit, had unfortunately fallen into bad odor; and was expelled for conduct

unbecoming an Odd-Fellow. Particulars are not given; but as it appears from the records that he was indebted to the G. L of B. N. A., to the extent of £69 18s. 11d., of which £37 10s., had been placed in his possession in 1847, to transmit to the G. L. U. S., and the balance had been subsequently collected from Subordinate Lodges and never paid over, the probabilities are that his "unbecoming conduct" was in connection with financial delinquencies. His successor, Bro. Kneeshaw, seems to have been very enthusiastic for a time. He opened the Provincial Grand Lodge, and instituted OXFORD LODGE No. 25, at Woodstock. But he made no report of his work to the Grand Lodge of B. N. A. His Provincial Grand Lodge only lasted a few months; and then the Order in the City of Toronto collapsed. Both Tecumseh and Home Lodges suspended; and eighteen years passed away before a Lodge was re-opened in the Capital of the Western Province.

The annual Session of the Grand Lodge of B. N. A., in 1849, was unimportant. It began on the 21st August, with the following present:

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Grand Sire.
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Deputy Grand Sire.
ANDREW WILSON, Grand Secretary.
JOHN DYDE, Grand Treasurer.
H. H. WHITNEY, Grand Marshall.

Representatives George Matthews, Wm. Hilton, H. E. Montgomerie, John Fletcher and W. R. Scott.

On a report of the Committee on Credentials, the following brethren were declared entitled to seats:

From the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal.—J. C. Beckett, W. Sache, W. R. Scott, James Holmes and Wm. Ewan, to serve for two years. W. Easton, J. Murray, J. Fletcher, Adam Brown and David MacKay, to serve for one year.

From the Grand Encampment.—H. H. Whitney, Geo. Matthews, A. H. David, J. M. Gilbert and Andrew Wilson, to serve for two years. Wm. Hilton, C. Dunkin, H. E. Montgomerie and Robt. Macdougall, to serve for one year.

There were no representatives present except from Montreal city.

The Grand Sire gave no official report—only a verbal statement of what little he had done during the year; and there was no statistical report from the Grand Secretary. Considerable time was spent in trying to tinker the Constitution; and that seems to have been about the principal subject that occupied the attention of the representatives during their ten days session—spread over a period of six weeks. H. E. Montgomerie, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Montreal, was appointed a special representative to the G. L. U. S., but he went to England

shortly after, and was consequently unable to discharge the duties of the office.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing term :

C. Dunkin,—Grand Sire.
H. H. Whitney,—Deputy Grand Sire.
J. A. Sewell,—Grand Warden.
Wm. Hilton,—Grand Secretary.
John Murray,—Grand Treasurer.
Wm. Ewan,—Grand Accountant.
Rev. R. C. P. Taylor,—Grand Chaplain.
Robt. McDougall,—Grand Marshall.
A. H. David,—Grand Conductor.
J. C. Becket,—Grand Guardian.

The offices of Grand Warden and Grand Accountant were new creations this session. The latter was equivalent to that of a Financial Secretary, and was ably filled by Bro. Wm. Ewan, a merchant of Montreal, who was subsequently elected Grand Secretary. Dr. Sewell, of Quebec, elected Grand Warden, was not present to be installed.

It is impossible to tell the exact membership of the Order in Canada this year. Many of the lodges sent no returns, and the Grand Secretary attempted no compilation. In the Montreal jurisdiction there were seven lodges, whose membership on June 30th were thus given : Prince of Wales, 143 ; Queens', 134 ; Prince Albert, 27 ; Commercial, 172 ; Oriental, 80 ; St. Francis, 91 ; Ottawa, 79—in all 726, against 900 the year previous. In Quebec, the two lodges were in good working order, with about 200 members. In the jurisdiction of Toronto four lodges, Cataraqui, Tecumseh, Burlington, and Home were completely defunct, and several of the others were in a languishing condition. Brock and Union were the most vigorous of all.

In the Kingston Jurisdiction, though the vitality was not so high as might be desired, there were still some good members who were anxious to remove the depression and impart new vigor into the Order if possible. In November a Convention of Past Grands was held, and the Grand Sire was memorialized to the effect that the Grand Officers were greatly to blame for the dull times in Canada West by their neglect in answering communications and attending to the affairs of the Order. A charter had been granted for a Grand Lodge at Kingston a year previous, but no action had been taken in the matter. It was

now proposed to carry this into effect, and see if any improvement would follow.

It will thus be seen that the year 1849 closed with rather gloomy prospects for Odd-Fellowship. The novelty had passed away, the enthusiasm had died out, and the fire on the altars burned low.

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THE EIGHTH YEAR, 1850.

The sharp protest of the Past Grands of Kingston Jurisdiction, referred to at the close of last year's record, was not without results. The new incumbent of the Grand Sire's Chair, Bro. C. Dunkin, was anxious to do all that could possibly be done in the interests of the Order; and did not spare himself nor his Subordinate Officers in the work; that is, when the latter could be made to work—not in all cases an easy task. After consultation with the Grand Officers, it was decided that the Grand Secretary, W. R. Scott, should go West, institute a Grand Lodge for Kingston, and visit as many Lodges as possible. This work he performed in the month of January. The following extract from his journal will give an idea of the state of the Order as he found it on his visit:

"I visited Brock Lodge No. 9, Brockville, which I was gratified to find in a good working state, and zealous for the welfare of the Order at large. The most friendly feeling seems to prevail."

"In Kingston, I found that Cataraqui Lodge, No. 10, is practically suspended. From what I can learn it appears very doubtful if it can again be revived."

"In Picton I visited Prince Edward, No. 11, which I was pleased to find really flourishing, and the members generally interested in the furtherance of the principles of the Order.

"In Wellington, No. 23, at Wellington, I was much gratified to find that though comparatively small in numbers they were not lacking in zeal for the good of the Order. Much credit is due to P. G. Thos. Worthington, Provincial Grand Deputy, for his attention to the interests of the Order.

"Victoria Lodge, No. 6, Belleville, I regretted to find in a languishing state, owing principally to unnecessary expenses in the fitting up of a splendid hall. They have now extricated themselves from their difficulties, and as renewed good feeling prevails among them, it is reasonable to hope that, with past experience, they will again take up a prominent position in Odd-Fellowship.

"I visited Cobourg with the view of meeting Ontario Lodge, No. 12, but was disappointed in getting a meeting. I, however, met a few of the officers, and obtained such information as they could furnish;

but it does not tend to inspire very pleasing anticipations of its prospects.

"Otonabee Lodge, No. 13, Peterboro', is in a depressed state, principally owing to the expense incurred in fitting up a new hall.

"Hope Lodge, No. 14, Port Hope, could not obtain meeting. Met a few of the officers. Their accounts of the state and prospects of the lodge were not cheering.

"In Toronto, I obtained the papers authenticating the establishment of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Toronto, on the 2nd of May last. I received from Bro. George intimation of the practical suspension of the Tecumseh and Home lodges, the former having sold its regalia and furniture; its last meeting was held in October last. The latter had its last meeting in March last, having by resolution, resolved upon giving up its Charter. In neither case have the charters as yet been surrendered. The prospects of a revival in the Province of Toronto are not encouraging.

"My limited time did not permit me to visit Union, Phœnix and Beaver Lodges I was informed that they were doing well. I was also informed of the opening of a new Lodge in Haldimand, and called *Industry*.

"On Friday, 1st February, according to appointment, I attended at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Belleville, to institute the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kingston. After the necessary preliminaries, the following officers were elected and installed:

T. Worthington, No. 23, G. M.; B. Dougall, No. 6, D. G. M.; Geo. Neilson, No. 6, G. W.; A. McAllister, No. 11, G. S.; F. McAmany, No. 6, G. T.; J. Sellick, No. 23, G. M.; E. Holton, No. 6, G. C.; T. Washburn, No. 6, G. G.

"These officers appeared zealous and efficient, and it is reasonable to anticipate that their term of office will be productive of good to the Order.

"The Lodges in the Province of Kingston (except Cataraqui) are in a healthy state, and the expression of regret was general that the Supreme Grand Lodge had not sooner and oftener sent it Deputies to visit and instruct them."

The Industry Lodge referred to above, was not organized at the time of the Grand Secretary's visit, though preparations were making for that purpose. Business at that time was not conducted very regularly. The Grand Master of Toronto, R. Kneeshaw, was practically out of the Order, for the Lodge of which he was a member had ceased working; and the Grand Secretary of B. N. A., could not obtain any information from him, or any report of the State of the Order in his charge. The institution of Industry Lodge at Haldimand was due to brethren of Ontario No. 12; and formal authority was obtained from Grand Master Kneeshaw by Past Grand A. Macdonald, of Cobourg, who opened the new lodge on the 13th June. The Charter members were C. S. Male, N. G.; Simeon McBryan, V. G.; Richard Shannon, Sec.; Richard Warriner, P. S.; Thomas Riggs, Treas. At the end of the

month, the Grand Sire received word from Bro. George, "Grand Secretary" of Toronto, reporting the organization of Industry Lodge, and asking a number for it. As the authorities had no official knowledge of any Grand Lodge in Toronto, they were for some time at a loss how to proceed in the case. But as the letter from Bro. George was the last sign of existence given by the Toronto "Grand Lodge" and the Toronto jurisdiction, the G. L. of B. N. A. finally gave Industry a Charter, (Toronto got the Charter fee); and gave it a number and a place on the register. Oxford Lodge, at Woodstock, had been numbered "25;" but no report had ever been received at headquarters of its institution. And it was but short-lived; for when it found that the author of its existence—the Toronto G. L.—was dead, it ceased working. So that when Industry received a Charter, the G. L. of B. N. A. gave it the number next on its own records—that of No. 25.

The minutes of the G. L. of B. N. A. this year are comprised in a few small pages, printed with very big type; and give a good idea of the half-dead state of Odd-Fellowship in Canada. The lodge met on the 26th of August, with all the Grand Officers present. There were also in attendance P. G. Sire Montizambert, and Reps. Wilson, Sache, MacKay and Fletcher—in all, eight officers and four privates. The Grand Sire made a verbal report of his few official acts; and announced his intention of resigning. An adjournment then took place to the 10th September: and the Grand Secretary was ordered to notify the Grand Lodges and the Grand Encampment to that effect.

The 10th of September came; but the attendance was smaller instead of larger. Grand Sire Dunkin, Deputy Grand Sire Whitney, Grand Treasurer Murray, Grand Guardian Beckett and Reps. MacKay, Fletcher and Sache, were all who presented themselves. The only business transacted was the acceptance of the Grand Sire's resignation. Bro. Dunkin, from his first appearance in the Grand Lodge had been an active and zealous member, who spared neither time nor labor in the attempt to make Odd-Fellowship a success. He had been the legislator of the Order: all the laws and regulations, and all the principal transactions bearing the impress of his mind; and most of the official documents being his composition. But even he could not now keep up the enthusiasm of his brethren. More than that, he could not get their consent to remedy what he clearly saw to be the great defect in the Institution—its imperfect system of dues and benefits. The evil effects of the old hap-hazard system were showing themselves. Lodges were failing because they had no funds to meet the claims of beneficiaries But it was impossible to secure a change to a more durable plan—a system in which benefits and dues should bear a just and sound relation to each other. Had the enthusiasm still been burning as brightly as of

old, Bro. Dunkin might have obtained the active co-operation of the fraternity in the direction of financial reform, and secured the adoption of a system of dues graduated according to age, and calculated in accordance with the known laws of sickness and mortality. Failing in this; seeing no results worthy of the time and labor he had previously expended; and hopeless of the Order's future, Bro. Dunkin retired from its service forever. He has since made for himself an honorable name as a Canadian statesman. But while general history records in terms of praise the public life of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, whether as a representative in Parliament, a member of the Canadian Government, or a Judge in the Courts of the Province of Quebec, a history of Canadian Odd-Fellowship would be incomplete did it not bear grateful testimony to the labors of Grand Sire Dunkin, of the Grand Lodge of British North America.

The vacancy in the office of Grand Sire was filled by the election thereto of the Deputy, H. H. Whitney,—Rep. John Dyde taking the place of the latter.

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THE NINTH YEAR—1851.

During the latter part of 1850 some correspondence took place between the officials of the Grand Lodge and members of the Fraternity in Halifax, and, with the assistance of some of the Massachusetts Odd-Fellows, the first lodge of our Order in the Maritime Provinces—ACADIA, No. 26—was instituted in that city on the 18th January, 1851, E. G. Fuller being the first N. G., John Campbell, V. G., and Samuel C. Weston, Secretary. The lodge was opened in a room in Temperance Hall, Poplar Grove, where it held its meetings for a time, subsequently removing to the "City Exchange Building," the seat of the municipal offices. After a few years it again removed; this time to Bedford Row, where an exceedingly handsome suite of rooms were fitted up for the accommodation of the Order.

Halifax seems to have been the only section of the British Provinces which gave any signs of life this year. During the first six months of its existence Acadia initiated over fifty members, and when the G. L. of B. N. A. met in August a representative journeyed all the way from Halifax to Montreal to be in attendance. As the year advanced the Fraternity made such progress that it was decided to or-

ganize an Encampment. Bro. Fuller, the Provincial Deputy, was authorized to confer the degrees on the necessary number of brethren to qualify them as petitioners, and on the 10th December a charter was granted to Patriarchs W. M. Harrington, C. H. Hamilton, E. K. Harris, Sydney Turner, Edward Jennings, James B. Oxley and Samuel Storey. This encampment was opened in the January following (1852) by Provincial Deputy Fuller, being named MAMBERTON, No. 9, after a celebrated Indian chief.

Both Acadia Lodge and Mamberton Encampment continued to flourish for some years. On the 13th January, 1861, however, they lost all their effects by fire. From this disaster they never recovered. The Encampment never replaced its regalia, and became practically defunct. The lodge continued for a few years, and then ceased to work.*

The session of the G. L. of B. N. A., opening on the 29th August, only presented a repetition of the previous year's proceedings—poor attendance and nothing done. There were present only H. H. Whitney, Grand Sire; Wm. Hilton, Grand Secretary; Wm. Ewan, Grand Accountant; J. C. Becket, Grand Guardian; and Reps. Hall and McLaren, of Quebec, and Fletcher, of Montreal. There was no one in attendance from Canada West, nor were any credentials received from that quarter.

The Grand Sire's report, here given, has a melancholy interest as being the last official address of any Grand Sire of British North America:

To the Grand Lodge of B. N. A.:

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge requires that the Grand Sire should, at each annual communication, "make report of his acts and doings during the recesses of this Grand Lodge."

In proceeding to discharge this duty, I regret not having the same cause for congratulation as to the state of the Order which some of my predecessors have had. When great success attends the first introduction of anything novel, it seems a natural consequence that reaction should follow. To this cause I would fondly hope the different degree of interest felt in the Order in some quarters is, in a great measure, to be attributed. If, however, there is some cause of discouragement, I am happy in being able to state that in several places in Canada West and also in Quebec the Order is prospering.

It was an instruction to the officers of this Grand Lodge at the annual communication of 1849, "that they should use all their influence to induce S. B. Campbell, late Provincial Deputy for the Province of Toronto, to give an account of his proceedings in regard to certain monies entrusted to him." Through the report and journal of Special

* Historical sketch by G. Sec. Frazee, in Journal of Lower Provinces for 1878, p. 236.

Deputy W. R. Scott, submitted last annual communication, this Grand Lodge was advised of the failure of every effort to obtain any statement whatever, and he has uniformly declined to answer all communications addressed to him. S. B. Campbell has been for some time expelled the Order for conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow.

It was only lately through the kind attention of T. Worthington Grand Provincial Deputy for the Province of Kingston, that I have been able to obtain any authentic information regarding the state of the Order in Toronto. Under date July 14, 1851, he reports that "while in Toronto last week I found that the Grand Lodge for the Province of Toronto had ceased to work, not having met in session for nearly two years.* I endeavored to obtain an interview with the M. W. Grand Master Kneeshaw, but without effect. There is no Subordinate Lodge at work; indeed, the whole appears suspended."†

Having been repeatedly urged by Industry Lodge, No. 25, to grant them a Charter, which had been paid for to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Toronto, but never issued, I caused a Charter to be issued free of charge, and have taken Industry Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. The virtual dissolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Toronto, has likewise led me to take Union Lodge, No. 16, St. Catharines, under this jurisdiction. Union is in a flourishing state.

During the recess, I have had the pleasure of issuing a Charter for a Subordinate Lodge in Halifax, N. S., known as the Acadia Lodge, No. 26. It will be seen from certain correspondence and by a return from that Lodge, that it has had a most encouraging commencement; and it can hardly be doubted, that, with judicious management, the advantages of the Order may be considerably extended in the Lower Provinces. The interests of the Order there deserve, and will no doubt receive, the best attention of the future officers of this Grand Lodge. In thus establishing a branch of the Order in Nova Scotia, I wish to express my acknowledgement of the valuable assistance I have received from Bro. A. Mudge, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

In the present somewhat depressed state of the Order in some quarters it is pleasing to reflect that its past history shows that similar depressions have been followed by the most cheering revivals. Let us hope that such will be the future history of the Order in the Provinces of British North America.

H. H. WHITNEY,
Grand Sire.

In Canada West, the only lodges now in active operation were Victoria, No. 6, Brock, No. 9, Union, No. 16, and Industry, No. 25. In the Montreal Province there were seven lodges, many of them, however, having only a nominal existence. In Quebec there were still the same two lodges, with a combined membership of about two hundred.

The Grand Lodge tried to meet on the 26th; but had no quorum. On the 28th a meeting was held: Present, Grand Sire Whitney, Grand

*It had only been organized two years, but as it does not appear ever to have met after its organization, the statement of Bro. Worthington was no doubt correct.

†Referring to the city of Toronto.

Accountant Ewan, and Representatives Becket, Macdougall, Hedge, Fletcher and Moore. Again on the 1st September a meeting was held with an attendance smaller than ever. Grand Sire Whitney, G. Sec. Hilton, G. Accountant Ewan, and Reps. McDougall, Becket and Hedge —*six in all!* This was the last meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of British North America. Of course all the offices had to be filled up whether there was any one present to be installed or not. So the brethren chose their officers for another term of two years, as follows:

Wm. Hilton, Grand Sire.
Robt. McDougall, Deputy Grand Sire.
J. McLaren, Grand Warden.
Wm. Ewan, Grand Secretary and Accountant.
J. Fletcher, Grand Treasurer.
J. C. Becket, Grand Marshall.
S. Hedge, Grand Conductor.
Jas. Moore, Grand Guardian.

And then the Grand Lodge of British North America literally adjourned *sine die*.

THE TENTH YEAR—1852.

After the organization of the G. L. of B. N. A. there had been very little formal intercourse between that body and the G. L. U. S. At the session of the latter in 1846, S. B. Campbell, of Toronto, was present as a Special Representative from Canada; and the compliment was returned in the accrediting of G. Sec. Ridgely to the British Provinces in the year following. But after that date there was no personal attendance of official representatives at either Montreal or Baltimore, though the appointment was sometimes made. In 1851, it was the intention of Grand Sire Griffin, of the G. L. U. S., to visit Canada himself, though he had been unable to do so. During 1849, 1850 and 1851, there was no official correspondence between the two bodies; but in the beginning of 1852, J. McLaren, Grand Master of Quebec, visited Baltimore and held a conference with Grand Secretary Ridgely on matters connected with the Order. Shortly after, the Quebec brethren sent a contribution of $50 in aid of the "Wildey Fund."

In referring to the state of Odd-Fellowship in his report this year Grand Secretary Ridgely suggested that, "in view of the feeble condition of the Order in British North America, it would seem to be the duty of the G. L. U. S. to make an effort to inspire the Brotherhood in that jurisdiction with renewed energy."* His suggestion was referred

*Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 2, p. 1856.

to the Committee on Correspondence, and nothing more was heard of it that session.

But it was evident about this time that some active measures were needed to keep the Canadian Odd-Fellows alive. Here and there a lodge could be found shewing signs of vigor. There was even an addition to the roll in the organization of a new lodge—VICTORIA, No. 27, at Caledonia, C. W. This lodge organized itself, however, through the exertions of Bro. Neil McKinnon, a resident of the village, and it is probable that the official labors of the Grand Sire in 1852 were confined to signing the charter for this lodge. It was instituted on the 8th of June, having for charter members Neil McKinnon, N. G.; Richard Walton, V. G.; Wm. McCargow, A. H. Jarvis and John Stewart. They were all members of Union Lodge, of St. Catharines.

This was the extent of the active operations of Odd-Fellowship in Canada this year. On the other hand the signs of death were becoming more noticeable, especially at the headquarters of the Order in Montreal,and among those who occupied official positions. There was no Grand Lodge meeting this year, and in Montreal city, the members were fast leaving and the lodges disbanding. The Grand Encampment and all the Grand Lodges, except that of Quebec, had practically ceased operations; the Montreal Grand Lodge and its Subordinates had not surrendered their charters, nor formally dissolved, but they were not working; one of the Quebec lodges—Mercantile—was in a similar state. By the close of 1852 all that was left of the once flourishing Order in British North America might, so far as active operations were concerned, be embraced in the following list:

Mamberton Encampment, No. 9, Halifax, N. S.
Albion Lodge No. 4, Quebec, C. E.
Victoria Lodge No. 6, Bellville, C. W.
Brock Lodge No. 9, Brockville, C. W.
Union Lodge No. 16, St. Catharines, C. W.
Industry Lodge No. 25, Haldimand, C. W.
Acadia Lodge No. 26, Halifax, N. S.
Victoria Lodge No. 27, Caledonia, C. W.

Of these, Victoria No. 6 was nearly dead, while Victoria No. 27 was just born. Albion, Brock, Union and Acadia embraced all that was active in Canadian Odd-Fellowship.

It will not be out of place here to consider the causes that led to this sad condition.

For a few years after its introduction into Canada, Odd-Fellowship had a most successful career. The Order was most exceedingly popular. In Montreal it occupied the position of the leading Social Club of the day, in which some of the principal men of the country held mem-

bership. A glance at a list of a few of the members, giving some of them the titles by which they are better known to the present generation, will show the social standing of the early Odd-Fellow of Canada. There were: Sir Dominick Daly, Sir W. B. Robinson, Sir Allan McNab, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. C. Dunkin, Chief Justice Draper, Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, Hon. L. H. Holton, Hon. G. Sherwood, Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Rev. Dr. Cordner, Hon. P. McGill, Hon. J. Pangman, Hon. John Young, Hon. Ed. Murney, R. H. Hamilton, Ogle R. Gowan, J. Moir Ferres, T. D. Harrington, Thos. C. Keefer, J. Molson, E. L. Montizambert, J. Torrance, Wm. Workman, W. H. Boulton, Geo. B. Hall, Col. Dyde, J. C. Becket, Wm. Ewan, etc. These were all leading statesmen, members of Parliament, prominent merchants and manufacturers—the very *élite* of Canadian society.

The opinion has been lately expressed by the Hon. C. Dunkin that one of the causes of the popularity of the Order in those days arose out of the fact that large numbers of people who might otherwise have been quite indifferent were drawn towards Odd Fellowship under the influence of a recoil against the Anti-Secret Society cry, which, commencing with the "Morgan affair" in 1826, had grown until it became a power in the United States, and was heard even in Canada. In this country, however, the cry in so far as it affected politics was chiefly against Orangeism. After a time people wearied of it, and many whose sympathies were not at all in the direction of Orangeism, and who did not at that time care to go to the extreme length of Masonry, were rather pleased with the idea of joining a body which had just a flavor of the much abused element of secrecy, and which at all events was decidedly non-political. Many of them found these organizations so agreeable that in a year or two they were quite prepared to enter the Masonic and Orange societies; and as the novelty of Odd-Fellowship wore off, Masonry appealing more especially to the social and fraternal elements and disregarding the mutual assurance system, became with these people the fashionable institution.

In the very character of the membership of the pioneer Odd-Fellows' lodges may be found an important element in the decline of the Order. The early Odd-Fellows belonged generally to the wealthier classes of society, and were mostly young men. Odd-Fellowship was not with them a great practical system of mutual relief so much as a social institution. They were prepared to be charitable; as witness the fact that four lodges alone sent over $1300 to the Highlands of Scotland during the famine in that country in 1846; and their regular benefits were generally greater than their dues would have justified. But it was mainly as a social institution that the Order was utilized in Montreal; and as the members grew older, and became more deeply

interested in their private business and involved in public life, they lost interest in the Society, could find no time to devote to its affairs, and finally dropped out altogether.

Many of the early Odd-Fellows did not understand Odd-Fellowship. As already stated, it was to them a social club, for pleasure and amusement. The initiation of a member, instead of being an enforcement of solemn lessons, was looked upon as the opportunity for a burlesque entertainment. Those who have seen the old ritual in use prior to the revised edition of 1845 well know that in some respects it was more dramatic than our present work. But our ancestors did not confine themselves to the Book. The style in which the work was sometimes rendered may be gathered from the following extract from a communication ordered by Brock, No. 9, to be sent to the Grand Lodge in April, 1846. The communication, after expressing the regret felt by the lodge at the reports current of irregularities in the initiation ceremony of which Cataraqui Lodge of Kingston was guilty, says:

"The substance of the reports above alluded to is that at the initiation of one of the members of Cataraqui Lodge, the candidate was suspended in the air by means of a crane, and was also lowered down in chairs through an opening in the floor to a room below, where a cask containing ignited sulphur was placed opposite the opening, that they are in the habit of leading the candidates over platforms, under trestles, etc. etc."

It is quite evident that many of these Odd-Fellows had failed to understand the true intent and meaning of the Society. Regarding it only as a source of amusement and pleasure, we can easily see how, when the novelty of this sort of thing had passed away, such people would drop out of the lodges.

But not only did they fail to catch the true spirit of Odd-Fellowship as a moral teacher; they also failed to understand the importance of its benefit system. Benefits were allowed on a scale out of all proportion to dues, for they were willing to be exceedingly generous with lodge funds. Many of course never intended to draw benefits themselves, and were quite indifferent to the matter. The funds instead of being preserved to meet the claims of beneficiaries were squandered for entertainments and in the extravagant furnishing of lodge rooms. After a time, when money was needed for the sick, there was no money to be found, the members would not submit to assessments, and the lodges of course became insolvent.

Of opposition from the public, the Order had but little. There were some slight tokens of jealousy on the part of the Manchester Unity, but nothing of any consequence. The chief antagonist was the Catholic Church. When the Order was introduced into Montreal, the clergy of that Church seemed indifferent, and many of their adherents united

with the new Society. But after a few years the hierarchy appeared to change its views; at all events, it changed its line of conduct. The first indication was a *mandement* from the Bishop of Montreal, in 1846, against secret societies. The Odd-Fellows endeavored to show that they did not belong to the class reprobated by the Bishop—not being "oath-bound" nor "secret," except in so far as their own private affairs were concerned. But the ecclesiastical authorities allowed no doubts to surround the subject: and their opposition became so pronounced and emphatic that in a short time all the Catholics were eliminated from the Order. But outside opposition would have had but little effect had the members all been true to their principles and obligations. The worst foe with which they had to contend was "the foe in their own household."

Another disadvantage to the Order throughout the Provinces was in its practically centralized government. Montreal was really the head and centre of the Institution. Owing to the wealth and strength and talent in the Montreal Lodges, they governed the entire Jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge always met in that city, and the distant Lodges were but slimly represented. At the first meeting of the G. L. B. N. A. there were only four Representatives present from the eleven Lodges in Western Canada. As a natural consequence, when the Lodges grew feeble and faint in Montreal, the Order through the whole country suffered.

Then again, the scheme of a Sovereign Jurisdiction for Canada, whether sound, or not in theory, was certainly premature. Young and inexperienced as Odd-Fellows, by no means rooted and grounded in the principles and practices of the Order, the members were not in a condition to walk alone without the supervision of the Supreme head. Under ordinary circumstances it is not at all likely that the Canadian Odd-Fellows would have desired "independence." But as has already been shown the suggestion came from the G. L. U. S. itself, and proved very acceptable to the enthusiastic young Canadians. And they felt the advisability of this course all the more from the fact that they were taunted with the foreign origin of the Order, which was held up to public reprobation as an American institution. This is always a powerful argument to advance against any society, viz.: that it belongs to, and is under the control of, a foreign country; and it was strongly urged against the Order, especially by members of the Manchester Unity. Acting, then, on the suggestion of the G. L. U. S., and hoping thereby to avoid one source of weakness, they rashly attempted more than their condition and circumstances warranted—and failed.

THE ELEVENTH YEAR—1853.

In March of 1853, the Montreal lodges formally disbanded; and as the G. L. of B. N. A. depended for its officers and members on the city Lodges, that body also wound up its affairs. As previously indicated, both the Grand Lodge and its city subordinates had been dead for sometime; but now the few remaining members thought it time to bury the corpses. There had been a little talk among a few of the brethren about joining some other Order of Odd-Fellows; but it did not amount to anything. There was not life enough left for either secession, rebellion, or annexation to any other Institution. The Order was emphatically dead in Montreal. The city Lodges paid the debts of the Grand Lodge out of their own funds, and divided up the balance among the members. And so ended the career of the Grand Lodge of British North America.

Outside of the city, the few existing subordinates, ignorant of the death of the Grand Lodge, continued to work and to send in their reports and their dues, only to have them returned by the last Grand Secretary, Wm. Ewan, with the intimation that there was no longer any Grand Lodge, and that in their orphaned state it would be well for them to look elsewhere for a parent.

At this time, however, there were two members of the Order in Canada who were determined to keep it alive if possible—Dr. Thomas Reynolds, of Brockville, and James McLaren, of Quebec. They corresponded with each other, with the late Grand Secretary of Canada, and with such of the lodges as were still in existence. In this matter, Dr Reynolds was especially active. The replies he received from Wm. Hilton, last Grand Sire, and Wm. Ewan, last Grand Secretary, showed clearly that nothing could be gained by looking to Montreal. He then proposed a convention of Past Grands, to meet in Brockville on the 8th June to consider the situation. In response to an invitation to preside over the convention, ex-Grand Sire Hilton wrote:

"The Order in this city is completely broken up, the Lodges having given up their place of meeting, divided their funds, property, etc. In this state of things it is certainly necessary to create a Supreme Jurisdiction somewhere else; and I do not know that a better means could be devised than your Lodge has taken to reduce everything again to proper working order. With regard to myself visiting your city on the 8th of June. I am afraid my business will altogether prevent me from doing so; though I deeply feel the honor of being called

to preside over your proposed deliberations. I can, however, with cheerfulness and confidence, allow the whole matter to remain in your hands, trusting, that in your future exertions to carry out the principles of the Order you may be attended with success."

Bro. Hilton, from the tone of his letter, had evidently retired from active service, and did not purpose troubling himself any more in the matter. The Lodges in Quebec and Haldimand responded promptly to the invitation to send delegates. Victoria No. 6, was only meeting occasionally, and gave no answer; Victoria, No. 27, could not afford to send a delegate, but promised concurrence in anything that might be done to uphold the Order. There is no record of any response from St. Catharines.

The Convention met in Brockville, as proposed, on the 8th of July. P. G.M. James McLaren came from Quebec, representing both Albion and Mercantile Lodges; and C. E. Ewing from Industry, No. 25, Haldimand; Brockville was represented by Dr. Reynolds, Wm. Fitzsimmons, John Wright and W. B. McLean. Dr. Reynolds was chosen chairman. The condition of the Order in Canada was the subject of consideration; and a serious subject it was. There could be no doubt about the desperate state of the "sick man," and the great aim now was to find a remedy for his ills. The result of the consultation may best be given in the resolutions adopted:

Moved by P. G. W. B. McLean, seconded by P. G. Ewing, and resolved—That the members of this delegation have reason to regret the necessity of their being called together on account of the demise of the Grand Lodge of British North America, by reason of which, according to their Constitution, all Subordinate Lodges also practically cease to exist; and they do hereby desire to say that it is the determination of the Lodges which they represent, to struggle for an existence while they have one beacon of hope to which they can look, and that they will not dissolve under any circumstances until every means shall have failed; to which they individually, and on behalf of their respective Lodges pledge themselves.

A statement of the present condition of the Order having been read by G. D. D. Reynolds, it was moved by P. G. Ewing, seconded by P. G. Wright, and resolved, That this statement be received and entered on the minutes as follows: This meeting of delegates, in stating the present condition of the Order in Canada, feel a difficulty in explaining the reasons which have led to such an unsatisfactory condition, deplored as it must be by every Odd-Fellow who has had the privilege of seeing better days in the Order. The Supreme Tribunal of the Order, the Grand Lodge of British North America, located at Montreal, and depending of course for its efficient working upon the exertions of members of Lodges in that city, has virtually ceased to exist, all the Subordinate Lodges in Montreal having ceased to work, and as we contend very unjustly made a division of their profits. The last acting Grand Sire Hilton has announced to several Lodges that the Grand Lodge will no longer receive reports or communicate passwords, and that as soon as he can get rid of the charge in his hands he will give up his connection with the Order. The Subordinate Grand Lodges, with the honorable exception of Quebec, have ceased to work, and have, we are sorry to add, by not very creditable conduct on the part of their officers, lost the confidence of the Subordinate Lodges and destroyed the zeal which formerly characterized their members generally. At present, there are in Canada several Lodges which are desirous of working, but being without a head cannot be expected to present a healthy state. The Grand Sire, although expressing his approval of, has not felt sufficient interest in

our proceedings to come a seven hours' journey to preside over our deliberations; and has refused to furnish us with books and papers necessary for our information. Degree books, charge books, and papers of importance to the Order, and which should certainly not be matter for public inspection, are scattered and exposed over the Province, without any effort on the part of the Grand Lodge to reclaim them. Lodges applying to the Grand Secretary for information receive unofficial replies referring them to the Grand Sire, who in time exhibits to either written or personal applications for information what may be well characterized as a "deaf ear." Delegates at this meeting representing five lodges of the seven reported by the Grand Secretary to be in working order, pray that the Grand Lodge of the United States will kindly favor them with advice and counsel in the matter, and suggest such measures as may be considered best under the circumstances, whether by the opening of a Grand Lodge at Brockville, being a central point for the Lodges at the extreme end of the Province—such Grand Lodge to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, until such time as a Grand Jurisdiction for British North America can be re-established; or directing the surrender of such papers and books as may be necessary for the establishment of the G. L. B. N. A., by the representatives of the lodges at present in working order. The necessity of immediate action is anxiously pressed upon the Grand Lodge of the U. S., from the fact that while the present interregnum prevails no initiation can take place, and members of the Order can feel no confidence in a partial working.

Moved by Bro. P. G. Master McLaren, seconded by P. G. Ewing, and resolved, that G. D. D. Reynolds, as chairman of this meeting, do sign the minutes of the same and transmit them to the R. W. Grand Secretary of the G. L. U. S.; and also conduct on our behalf all further correspondence that may be necessary in the premises.

The Canadian brethren thus threw themselves into the arms of the parent G. L. U. S. for the encouragement and support they needed. They only asked, however, for protection until the proper time came for a restoration of the charter of the Grand Lodge of British North America. The idea of surrendering their position as an Independent Sovereign Jurisdiction does not appear to have presented itself to their minds. Dr. Reynolds, as chairman, was instructed to forward the minutes of this convention to the G. L. U. S.—a duty promptly attended to. He was also able to send with them, among other papers bearing on the state of the Order, a resolution passed, by Union, No. 16, expressing approval of the action taken at Brockville. The only other lodge to express an opinion was Victoria, No. 6. At a meeting held on the 15th July, instead of joining with the other brethren it decided that before communicating with the G. L. U. S. it would be advisable to hold another convention at Kingston. But Bro. Reynolds did not feel disposed to wait for any more conventions. All the active lodges in the Provinces had taken prompt measures, and nothing could be gained by holding another meeting to accommodate a lodge so nearly dead that it could only get a quorum about once a quarter. Nothing more was heard of Victoria, No. 6, after July 15th.

While the few zealous brethren in Canada proper were thus devising measures for the preservation of Odd-Fellowship, the Order in Nova Scotia was prospering, so far as it was possible to prosper under the circumstances. But the brethren were very much annoyed at the

neglect and indifference shown at head quarters; and appealed to the G. L. U. S. for aid. The Provincial Deputy, Bro. E. G. Fuller, wrote the Grand Sire under date of July 18th, as follows:

"We have long felt the need of a head. Delays, indifference, and a want of energy and action in our Grand Lodge have nearly driven us to desperation. We shall care little for the dissolution of our own Grand Lodge, provided our wishes can be accomplished; in fact, I believe such an event the only thing that will revive the Order in British America. They never should have been separated. We have a new Hall just completed, which we are waiting to dedicate in the name of, and by the authority of—*somebody*."

Under the condition in which they were placed, the Odd-Fellows of Halifax sought the same remedy as their brethren in Canada; and a communication was addressed the G. L. U. S., by a Committee of Acadia Lodge, consisting of D. G. S. Fuller, P.G., C. H. Hamilton, and N. G., Peter Roof, asking that body to extend its jurisdiction over the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

When the G. L. U. S. met in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, one of the most important subjects it had to consider was the state of the Order in the British Provinces. Once so flourishing, it had now dwindled down to these feeble dimensions:

Mamberton Encampment, No. 9, Halifax.
Albion Lodge, No. 4, Quebec, 70 members.
Brock, No. 9, Brockville, 40 members.
Union, No. 16, St. Catharines, 143 members.
Industry, No. 25, Haldimand, 25 members.
Acadia, No. 26, Halifax, 100 members.
Victoria, No. 27, Caledonia, 20 members.

In all, one encampment and six lodges, with a membership of about 400.* Grand Secretary Ridgely, in his report, briefly referred to British North America, leaving the subject to be discussed more fully by Grand Sire Moore. The report of that officer took up the matter at considerable length. Speaking for Odd-Fellowship in Canada, as represented both in the Manchester and American Order, he said:[1]

"The Grand Lodge of British North America established at the Session of 1846, continued in being until sometime last spring, when it appears to have suddenly suspended its functions, without, so far as we

* In addition to these, Victoria at Belleville and Mercantile at Quebec had a nominal existence, but they had practically ceased to exist.

[1] Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 3, p. 1990.

are advised, having any reasonable excuse for so inconsiderate a procedure. About the same time, several Subordinate Lodges located at Montreal, which was the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, followed its baneful example by disbanding themselves. Their illegal and injudicious acts, however, did not affect the Order in other localities not immediately surrounded by the influence of the Grand Lodge, with a devotion to the cause of Odd-Fellowship deserving the highest commendation. These Lodges forthwith met in convention, and resolved to return to the guardianship of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Their application to be admitted was received the 23 of June, accompanied by the minutes of their proceedings, by which your Executive was first apprised of the condition of the Order in British America. Of the entire accuracy of the statements contained in these communications, there existed no doubt. They were confirmed in the course of a few days by similar intelligence received from other quarters. Your Executive, however considering the friendly relations that subsisted between the two jurisdictions, and in view of the duties of the Grand Officers of British America, still hoped to receive from them an official communication, surrendering the authority which had been conferred by the G. L. U. S. It was therefore determined that we would not render ourselves liable to the imputation of having improperly invaded that jurisdiction; and a letter was addressed to the Subordinate Lodges, advising them not to dissolve their organization, and promising them Charters, as soon as they could with propriety be granted. At the same time a letter was addressed to the Grand Sire of British America, informing him of the nature of our advices from his jurisdiction, and soliciting a communication from him, that we might be relieved from embarrassment in acting upon the petition of his subordinates. To this letter no reply has been received. The Grand Sire awaited an answer for the space of a month, and again addressed the Subordinate Lodges, instructing them that the incapacity of a Grand Lodge, the nonusance of its powers, or its voluntary dissolution did not dissolve its subordinates; and that on the occurence of either of these events, the subordinates reverted to the original jurisdiction of the G. L. U. S. They were consequently authorized to continue their work, and make returns to this Grand Lodge. All the correspondence on the subject is herewith submitted, clearly disclosing that the Grand Lodge of British North America has abandoned the duties confided to it, and that on account of its singular deficiency in energy, its dissolution is hailed by its membership, as an auspicious event, rather than a misfortune. A special mission to that jurisdiction may be necessary to reorganize and instruct the existing Lodges. At all events no time should be lost in placing them in the same condition as Lodges in the United State, that they may be enabled to erect Provincial Grand Lodges wherever their interests shall seem to demand them."

The Grand Sire further proceeded to give an unfavorable opinion as to the policy of establishing "independent sovereignties," and held up the failure of the Grand Lodge of B. N. A. as a warning against future experiments of that nature. But in attributing the disasters of Canadian Odd-Fellowship to its independent sovereignty he evidently overlooked other and more potent causes at work in the Provinces, though his conclusions might be excusable from his imperfect acquain-

tance with the state of the Order in the North Country. The brethren of Canada, outside of Montreal, who had good opportunities for judging did not consider the experiment of "independent sovereignties" a failure if we are to judge from the resolutions passed at the Brockville Convention ; and the subsequent history of the Order shows that the Supreme Lodge has not adopted the views of Grand Sire Moore.*

The condition of Odd-Fellowship in British America was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Reps. D. P. Barnard, of Northern New York, T. G. Senter, of New Hampshire, and J. R. Mullen, of Massachusetts, who made an extended report on the subject. Giving an epitomized history of the progress of the Order in Canada, and as correct an exhibit of its present condition as could be prepared from the materials at their command they closed their report with the following recommendations :* *

We have thus, at great length, given in the language of our British North American brethren, a statement of their condition. It makes an apparent case of non-user, or abandonment of the powers and authority conferred by this Grand Lodge, upon the Grand Lodge of B. N. A., if not of its actual dissolution. But, as yet, full opportunity has not been given to the proper authorities of that Grand Lodge to show cause why its Charter should not be reclaimed, and its authority revoked. We are of the opinion that the M. W. Grand Sire, in person, or by special deputy, should be authorized to proceed to the city of Montreal, *and* seek an interview with the officers and members there, and in a fraternal manner request them to resume the actual functions of a Grand Lodge, according to their charter, or formally to surrender their powers and authority to this Grand Lodge. That in case of their neglect or refusal to do either, the Grand Sire or his Deputy, may by proclamation reclaim the Charter granted to that Grand Lodge, and formally annul and revoke all its powers and authority, and direct all Subordinate Lodges working under charter from that Grand Lodge to surrender the same, and receive warrants from this Grand Lodge without charge ; and that the full power and authority of this Grand Lodge be extended over British North America, in the same manner as if no Grand Charter had ever been issued to the Grand Lodge thereof ; and that the District or Territory in British North America, necessary for the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge hereafter to be chartered, shall be composed of any Province which is under the government of a separate Governor and Provincial Assembly † ; and that in case the M. W. Grand Sire shall not be able to attend to the foregoing duties in person, he may commission some suitable person, giving him the whole of the foregoing powers, or such portion thereof, reserving the remainder to himself as to him shall seem proper

The Report of this Committee having been adopted, the New Grand Sire, Wilmot J. De Saussure, endeavored to give it effect as speedily as possible. After communicating with the brethren in the North, to prepare them for his visit, he reached Montreal on the 14th October, and had an interview with the last officers of G. L. of B. N. A. He urged them to resume their labors ; but finding that impos-

*As for example the erection of Austria and Germany into "independent sovereignties."

* *This was not carried in the case of the Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces, which was given jurisdiction over all the maritime Provinces of British North America.

† Journal G. L. U. S., vol 3, p. 2143.

sible, he received from them a formal surrender of their Charter, and in behalf of G. L. U. S., resumed jurisdiction over the British Provinces in the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE M. W. GRAND SIRE, R. W. G. L. U. S.

To all whom it may Concern:

I, WILMOT G. DE SAUSSURE, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in and for the United States of America, and the Jurisdiction of the Order thereunto belonging, send greeting.

KNOW YE:—That whereas the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, did at its annual Communication, held in the city of Baltimore, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, erect into a distinct sovereignty the Grand Lodge of British North America, the same having before that time been subordinate to the said Grand Lodge of the United States; and whereas, the said Grand Lodge of British North America, having now ceased to exercise all the functions of a Grand Lodge, whereby the Lodges and Encampments subordinate thereto, are without an acknowledged head; and, whereas, the said Lodges and Encampments located within the territorial limits of British North America, have made application to the Grand Lodge of the United States to resume its original jurisdiction; and, whereas, the Grand Lodge of the United States having called upon the Grand Lodge of British North America to resume its functions and exercise its authority over the Lodges and Encampments subordinate thereto, or to surrender its authority to the source from which the same emanated; and, whereas, such call has been met by a surrender of the powers and authorities of the Grand Lodge of British North America—a declaration that the same has ceased to exist:

NOW, THEREFORE KNOW YE, THAT I, WILMOT J. DE SAUSSURE, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, under a special authority in me vested by the said Grand Lodge, for that purpose, do hereby make proclamation that the Charter granted to the Grand Lodge of British North America, and declaring the same an Independent Sovereignty, is this day reclaimed, and all powers and authorities vested in the Grand Lodge of British North America, are from this day annulled and revoked; and a final termination now put to the separate existence of the said Grand Lodge of British North America. And I do further make proclamation that all Lodges and Encampments heretofore subordinate to the said Grand Lodge of British North America, are hereby, and from this day declared no longer subordinate to the said Grand Lodge of British North America, but revert to, and are henceforward under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; and that to the same alone shall the said Lodges and Encampments, make their Returns, ask instruction of, receive the work from, or in any other manner and way be governed by, in all things relating to Odd-Fellowship; and that the said Lodges and Encampments shall be governed by the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. And I do further make proclamation that the Lodges and Encampments within the territorial limits of British North America, which may have received Charters from the said Grand Lodge of British North America, are invested with full power and authority to continue their work in as full and ample a manner as though the said Charters had been originally derived from, and granted by this Grand Lodge.

{L. S.} GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, at the city of Montreal, this fourteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three.

WILMOT G. DE SAUSSURE,
Grand Sire.

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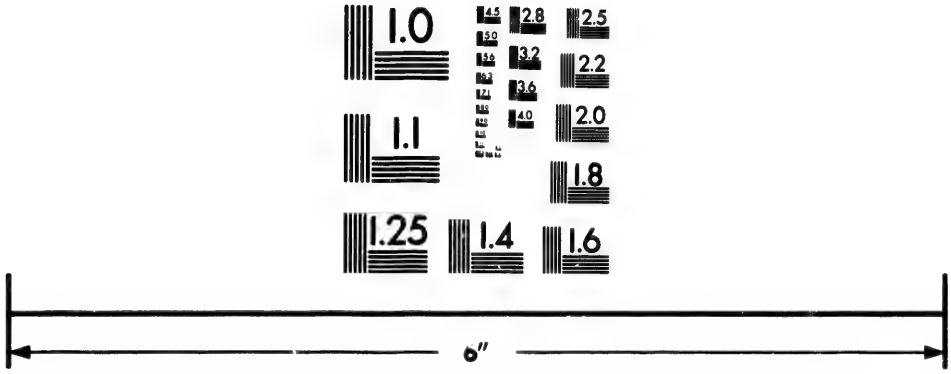

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In view of the large extent of territory embraced in the British Dominions, the Grand Sire thought it advisable to establish three districts : viz ; the Lower Provinces under D. D. G. S. Fuller ; Canada East under D. D. G. S. McLaren ; and Canada West under D. D. G. S. Reynolds. He did not deem it a fitting occasion to visit the different subordinate lodges ; but he gave thorough instructions and sound advice to the brethren in whose charge he had placed the interests of the Order.

What might have been the success of Odd-Fellowship in Canada under this arrangement had it remained undisturbed it is difficult to say. But about this time a new element was introduced into the Order, and a new revival of its interests took place, altogether independent of its past transactions or its present position. The history of Canadian Odd-Fellowship at the close of 1853 and the beginning of 1854 centres round the extreme West.

At this date there were no lodges of our Order in the western part of the Province ; but the Manchester Unity was comparatively strong. The manner in which the business of the society was conducted, however, gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction. There was an extravagant expenditure of funds, and no trustworthy audit of financial affairs could be obtained. The dissatisfaction appeared to culminate at a meeting of the society held in Chatham in 1853. It was in the days before railroads, at a time when it was not unusual for travellers to get out of their coaches, walk a few miles, and then sit down to rest until their slow-moving conveyance caught up. Returning home from the Chatham meeting, disheartened with the prospects of the society, two Representatives of the London lodges—Wm. Bissell and Wm. Smith—sat down on a wayside bank to discuss the situation. They loved Odd-Fellowship, but within their own ranks they did not find its principles practised ; and their thoughts naturally turned to the American Order, of which they had all heard. Probably Bro. Bissell's personal acquaintance with Dr. Reynolds may have had something to do in pointing the brethren in this direction. The result of their deliberations, however, was to open up communications with the authorities of our Institution; and finally a number of the lodges of the M. U. decided to go over to the American Order.

But the Western applicants for admission into the Order did not have the path smoothed over for them, as it had been for the Lodges instituted eight years before. In the case of the earlier Lodges, the Grand Lodge sent out its officials, and conferred the degrees on the applicants at their own homes. Those who wanted to be Odd-Fellows were put to no trouble nor expense ; all red tape knots were untied for their accommodation, laws and rules were but slightly regarded,

Everything possible was done to give them an easy entrance. But the Western applicants had a different experience. Everything was done in strict accordance with the letter of the law. The authorities were pleased to receive them, but relaxed no rules on their behalf. They had to go and get their degrees from the nearest Lodge, make their application in regular form, and be instituted in accordance with the general laws. From London the applicants took a stage-coach ride of one hundred miles, in the early winter, to St. Catharines, to become qualified as applicants for a dispensation; from Chatham and Amherstburg, they went to Detroit; later, from Brantford a deputation went to Buffalo for the same purpose. And an increase during the next year of seven new Lodges in the West, as a result of this movement, shewed that an adherence to law and order is not by any means an obstacle to a Society. The new Odd-Fellows had to work hard and pay dear for their privileges, and they appreciated them none the less on that account.

Bro. Wm. Bissell, who has been referred to, may justly be deemed the founder of American Odd-Fellowship in the western part of the Province of Canada West. He was one of the first to turn the attention of the dissatisfied members of the Manchester Unity towards the kindred Order; his personal acquaintance with Deputy Grand Sire Reynolds enabled him to place them in speedy communication with the proper authorities; while his energy and zeal were of incalculable value, not only in pushing on the preliminary arrangements for introducing the new order of things, but in carrying on the work subsequently.

Bro. Bissell was born in the township of Augusta, near Brockville, November 2nd, 1807. In 1838 he removed to London, where he was for a long time engaged in the manufacture of furniture and building material. Subsequently he was in the seed trade. When the new lodge was organized in London, in 1854, he was chosen first Treasurer. In January, 1856, he was elected N. G., and the same year went as representative to the Grand Lodge, attending the annual session in August, and there receiving the appointment of D. D G. M. for the county of Middlesex. Thinking London large enough to support two lodges, he exerted himself to secure the organization of a second Lodge, and was soon successful. In his capacity as D. D. G. M. he was enabled on the 9th of February, 1857, to institute Forest City Lodge, No. 38; and soon after its organization, he withdrew from the parent Lodge to give the younger the benefit of his services—no small assistance to it, in its early days. During the next few years, Bro. Bissell was repeatedly sent as a Representative to the Grand Lodge, and at the session of 1861, in St. Thomas, his associates showed their appreciation of his services and their confidence in his skill by electing him to the responsible position of Grand Master—an

office which he filled with credit to himself and with profit to the Fraternity.

Bro. Bissell's labors in connection with Odd-Fellowship were constant and tireless. Honest and upright, warm-hearted and benevolent, he found himself in full natural accord with the great fraternal and moral principles of our Order. As long as he was able, he was a constant attendant at the meetings of his Lodge and Encampment, as well as of the Grand Lodge; but with advancing years physical infirmities grew upon him, and confined him to his home. His latter days, however, were cheered by the prosperous advance of the Order he loved so well. The one lodge he helped to open in 1854 became the mother of probably not less than fifty; and in his own city the five brethren who applied for the Charter of the first Lodge had multiplied till their number reached nearly a thousand. Surrounded by many friends and brethren, his last hours were spent as happy and as peaceful as his physical sufferings would permit; and on the 4th of November, 1878, he passed away to his final rest.

THE TWELFTH YEAR—1854.

The immediate result of the movement referred to in the close of last year's record was the application for dispensations from Chatham, Amherstburg and London. The petitions were granted during the last week in December: the first in numerical order being ROSE, No. 28, at Amherstburg.

The dispensation for No. 28 had been entrusted to Dr. Isaac Smith, P. G., of Detroit, who, in company with Grand Secretary Lane, of Michigan, and other brethren, performed the duty assigned him by instituting the lodge on the 23rd January, 1854. The elective officers were: Henry Mears, N. G.; Joseph Hackett, V. G.; Wm. Sinclair, P. S.; Alex. Hackett, R. S.; and Wm. E. Archer, Treasurer.

Bro. Smith had also received the dispensation for CHATHAM, No. 29, and proceeded to institute that lodge on the 25th January. The charter members were: John T. Delmage, N. G.; Miles Miller, V. G.; Seymour Stephenson, R. S.; James Higgins, P. S.; Geo. Turnbull, Treas., and John L. Davis, W., who, with the charter members of No. 28, had been initiated in Olive Branch, No. 38, Detroit.

The petition from London bore the signatures of Wm. Bissell,

Wm. Smith, Henry C. Hughes, Geo. W. Ashton and James Westland. The institution of the new Lodge, by name EUREKA No. 30, was conducted on the 31st January, by P. G. Conner, St. Catharines, assisted by P. G.'s Rev. J. E. Ryerson, J. R. Cook, J. W. Armstrong and A. V. Lambert, of the same place. The elected Officers were: Wm. Smith, N. G., Geo. W. Ashton, V. G., H. C. Hughes, Sec., Jas. Westland, P. S., and Wm. Bissell, Treas. With these brethren, and with the 16 members received by initiation the first night, Eureka Lodge No. 30, started out on a career which has been a continuous success.

Among the first to petition for a dispensation had been the members of Loyal Morpeth Lodge of the M. U. But as it was necessary for the applicants first to become initiated, and regularly qualified, nothing could be done for a time. The necessary arrangements, however, were made as quickly as possible, and when Dr. Smith visited Chatham to institute No. 29, he was enabled also to open Morpeth Lodge No. 31, The application was by Hiram Bell, John Addeman, Jas. Cady, Robt. Buller, Henry Buller, Wm. Cowan, W. R. Fellows. The institution took place in Chatham on the 24th January, by permission of D. D. G. S. Reynolds. Jno. Addeman was chosen N. G., Jas. Cady, V. G., Hiram Bell, Sec., W. R. Fellows, Treas.[1]

Soon after, an application was received from St. Thomas, from Bros. Geo. W. Morgan, W. H. Cameron, Geo. T. Claris, A. J. Allworth, Wm. Ross and D. Drake. These brethren had all been initiated for the purpose in Eureka Lodge, excepting Bro. Morgan, who had formerly been a member of Tecumseh, No. 15, of Toronto. P. G. Conner, of No. 16, who had instituted the Lodge in London, was also assigned to duty in St. Thomas, and on the 5th May opened ELGIN LODGE, No. 32. The elective officers were: Geo. W. Morgan, N. G.; G. T. Claris, V. G.; A. J. Allworth, Sec.; D. Drake, P. S.; Wm. H. Cameron, Treas.

Elgin Lodge had not been long established before a movement was made to extend the Order into Port Burwell; and in June the following gentlemen came to St. Thomas to be qualified as petitioners, viz.: W. A. Glover, Alex. McBride, David Merrill, John S. Tracy, Paul Marlatt. Though the application was forwarded immediately, and the dispensation granted, ERIE LODGE, No. 33, was not opened until the 6th Oct. following.

In Canada East, Bro. McLaren had been unable to make any progress. He had only one Lodge under his jurisdiction, Albion No. 4; and though there had been some few additions to the membership, there was an under current of dissatisfaction steadily moving, and a

[1] For particulars relating to institution of Nos. 28, 29 and 31, we are indebted to P. G. Dr. Isaac Smith, of Detroit.

growing desire on the part of many members to wind up their affairs and disband.

The Maritime Provinces shewed a better record; the Halifax brethren were enthusiastic and their Deputy zealous, and as a consequence two new lodges were organized in the summer of 1854 in Nova Scotia, viz.: EASTERN STAR, No. 34, at Pictou, and COBEQUID, No. 35, at Truro. At this date the authorities appeared still to consider British America as one jurisdiction, and thus the number of the lodges instituted followed each other in regular order according to the date of dispensation, irrespective of the provinces in which they were located. Some of the old style of irregularity was exhibited in the institution of the Nova Scotia lodges, for the District Deputy took it upon himself to grant the dispensations and open the lodges. However, on explanations being made and the proper applications forwarded to Baltimore, the offence was pardoned.

When the G. L. U. S. assembled in Baltimore this year the reports from British America indicated cheering progress. The Grand Sire recounted in full the results of his mission, as already given. After complimenting highly the District Deputies to whose charge he had committed the Order in the North, he offered the following suggestions for action in the premises:*

"The confusion and disorder arising from the cessation of the Grand Lodge of British North America, has produced among the Lodges now in existence much imperfect work; and I was earnestly requested in October last, to visit the Lodges and instruct in the work. I did not think the occasion appropriate, or transcending the instructions given me by this body, I should have done so. But the time has now come when a visitor, specially deputed from this Grand Lodge, should visit each Lodge and Encampment in British North America. Apart from the necessity of communicating instruction in the work, much may now be done to increase the Order. The cheering effect from a visitor from this body, will give increased zeal to the brethren, raise the energies of such as flag, and draw, I doubt not, many to our side. In all of the reports submitted to you, urgent solicitation is made for such a visitor: and I earnestly recommend that such a visitor be sent thither immediately upon the adjournment of this communication; and I would specially recommend that such visitor be invested with authority to collect the books now in the hands of the past officers in Montreal, and return them to the proper Officer of this Body."

The Grand Sire's course was fully endorsed, and he was instructed to visit Canada again or send a Special Deputy. Charters were also granted to all the new Lodges from No. 28, to No. 35, inclusive; while Acadia No. 26, received a new Charter as a substitute for the one originally granted it by the G. L. of B. N. A.

* Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 3, p. 2212.

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At this session a petition was presented from Geo. Varey, James Woodyatt, John Cameron, A. B. Currier and Thomas Broughton, of Brantford, who had qualified themselves as petitioners by a trip to Buffalo. The application was favorably considered, and a Charter issued for GORE LODGE No. 34, which was instituted on the 27th of December.

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THE THIRTEENTH YEAR—1855.

In accordance with the action of the G. L. U. S., Grand Sire De-Saussure prepared for another trip to British America, immediately after the close of the session 1854. But the appearance of a fatal epidemic in Charleston, where he resided, rendered it advisable for him to remain at home and bear a share of the burdens imposed upon his fellow citizens. He therefore notified the Canadian Brethren that he would be with them in the following Spring. But circumstances again interfered to prevent the accomplishment of his purpose. In April, 1855, a severe domestic affliction within the brief space of a month carried away to the grave three members of his family; and in his bereavement he naturally felt that the duty devolved upon him in connection with the Order in British America, could be more agreeably performed by deputy. In his place, however, he sent two brothers " ualified for the work. Grand Secretary Ridgely went to Canada; Ellison, of Massachusetts, Grand Sire elect, went to the Lower Provinces. The proceedings of these two brothers can best be gathered from a few extracts from their own reports presented to the G. L. U. S. at its session following. Bro. Ridgely's report was an extended document, entering largely into the subject. The Grand Sire had originally delegated the entire work to this eminent brother; but finding that it would be difficult in any reasonable time to accomplish the task, the mission to Nova Scotia was entrusted to P. G. M. Ellison. After detailing preliminary movements the Grand Secretary continues.*

"The undersigned proceeded on the 21st of June to the Canadas, and having reached Montreal, immediately set on foot enquiries concerning the existence of our Order in that city. After a day of fruitless enquiry, no trace whatever of Odd-Fellowship could be found. I determined therefore to defer, until my return from Quebec, all further search. This course was influenced by my inability to find Past Grand Sire Whitney, who was absent from Montreal, and the certainty that

*Journal G. L. U. S., vol. 3, p. 2405—2412.

ample information could be obtained at Quebec as to the name and locality of many of the former prominent Odd-Fellows of Montreal. I departed on the following day for Quebec, which I had the good fortune to reach on the 24th. In this ancient and remarkable city I found the warm heart and cordial grasp of the Odd-Fellow prompt to welcome and greet me upon my arrival.

* * * * * * *

"It was, however, in some degree despiriting to learn the narrative of the trials and difficulties to which the Order had been subjected, and which had driven the membership from the lodge-room. The Order, although in feeble health, numbered a band of gallant spirits who were pledged to preserve it against all odds. It had been abandoned by an unnatural parent, the G. L. of B. N. A., at a moment when it most required its fostering care; it had been assailed by a two-fold antagonism: an enemy from within its own fold, viz., apathy and indifference, and an enemy from without, viz., intolerance and a bitter religious prosecution. These had reduced the lodges in the entire province to but one, and the membership of this one to but sixty or seventy in number. But this indomitable band, partaking of the nature and character of their own impregnable city, had successfully resisted the combined enemy, and had preserved for Odd-Fellowship a firm foothold and existence, and had solemnly pledged themselves to its maintenance. This lodge—Albion, No. 1—continued to assemble, although barely sufficient members could sometimes be got together to work the lodge. The entire membership which survived, about sixty, nevertheless discharged all other duties as Odd-Fellows, with strict fidelity; every claim upon the body for the sick or distressed, the widow or orphan, and every appeal to the charity of the lodge, were promptly and effectively met—the treasury being most ample at all times, and now reaching some five hundred pounds. This lodge commended itself to me as a noble illustration of Odd-Fellowship, and inspired me with the deepest interest in its reaction and future prosperity.

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"The subject of the formation of a Grand Lodge for the District was brought to the notice of the lodge, and was most gladly responded to. Steps were taken for the revival of Lodge No. 2 of that city,* which the undersigned earnestly encouraged. The Degree of Rebekah was conferred, and gave great satisfaction. The undersigned authorized the District Deputy to reorganize No. 2 without the form of application to the Executive of the Order; the said lodge, although nominally defunct, having never surrendered its charter or books, the possession of which was retained by the last presiding officer. In this connection also I recommended a correspondence with the Brotherhood in Montreal with a review to the revival of the Order, and promised them the hearty co-operation of the Grand Lodge of the United States in that behalf. Before leaving I took occasion again to impress upon them the great importance of a Grand Lodge for the District, to advise them to work earnestly to that end as the means of putting them in close fellowship with us, thus deriving from our example and energy proper instructions and incentives to carry forward the true mission of the Order

*Mercantile, No. 21, which proposed assuming the number "2" on the roll. Albion was No. 1.

in Canada East. I left them a gratified and delighted Brotherhood, thoroughly impressed with the conviction that a connection with the G. L. U. S. was best suited to their condition, and ambitious for a representation in that body at an early moment.

* * * * * *

"The city of Montreal was reached on the 28th of June; and my inquiries were at once resumed as to the condition of the Order in that city, and the practicability of its revival. I had the pleasure of meeting at an early moment, with Bro. Whitney, a Past Grand Sire of the G. L. of B. N. A., and a Past Grand Representative of the G. L. U. S. This distinguished brother was highly gratified to meet me, and upon hearing the recital of my visit to Quebec and my present purpose at Montreal was at once re-inspired with his former enthusiasm in Odd-Fellowship, and without a moment's delay entered with me most cordially into the business in hand. He accompanied me to the residences and places of business of several of the most prominent members of the defunct lodges of that city, each of whom he most earnestly invoked to return to the fold of the Order. Every brother thus addressed without exception, responded favorably to his appeal; and an informal meeting was arranged for immediate action. I had the pleasure to receive an application for a new lodge, to be called Phœnix Lodge, No. 3, and to grant a temporary warrant for the establishment of the lodge, subject to your approbation. The dispensation to institute the Lodge was committed to P. G. S. Whitney, in whose charge it is hardly necessary for me to say it was safely reposed. I remark, in this connection, that the establishment of a new lodge, instead of reviving one of the old lodges, was suggested in consequence of the possible conflict as to which name or number should be selected; and the adoption of the name was influenced by the same spirit to embrace in the new lodge all the surviving membership of the old. I regret to say that at the present the prospects of the new lodge are not flattering; but it is believed that the revival of the Order in Quebec, its great success in Canada West, and the daily increasing business and social intercourse between Montreal and the United States will combine to revive the energies of the Brotherhood, and to lead it on to prosperity.

"I left the city of Montreal on the 29th June, for Canada West, and reached Brockville, upon lake Ontario, the residence of D. D. Grand Sire Thomas Reynolds. This distinguished brother * * * * apprised in season of my approach, had telegraphed several of the lodges in his immediate vicinity, requesting them to appear by representatives at Brockville, on a day fixed, for the purpose of considering the subject of the formation of a Grand Lodge for Canada West. This request was not generally responded to, in consequence of the difficulty of assembling special sessions of the lodges; it was therefore suggested that each lodge should act upon the subject independently; and transmit the result to the office of the Grand Corresponding Secretary. This course was pursued, and, as will be seen in the sequel, resulted successfully. On the evening of the day of my arrival a special meeting of Brock Lodge was called, which was numerously attended. * * The evening was devoted to thorough instruction in the work, and at a late hour the lodge, highly delighted and improved, closed its session, having by a unanimous vote approved the formation of a Grand Lodge. On the following day, I conferred upon D. D. G. S. Reynolds the Grand

Lodge Degree and the Degree of Rebekah, and imparted such instructions as to the form of organizing and working a Grand Lodge as was necessary to enable him to acquit himself of this service."

The Grand Secretary proceeds to give the details of his visit to St. Catharines and London; of his pleasant intercourse with the Western Brethren, and their hearty approval of a proposal to form a Grand Lodge for the Province. Enough has been given, however, of his report to show his exertions in the direction of the reorganization of the jurisdiction. In regard to Canada West, he expressed himself confidently as to its future; believing that in a short time it would have for its head "one of the strongest Grand Lodges in the Confederacy"—an expectation which he has lived to see fully realized.

Turning eastward now to the Maritime Provinces, a portion of the report of P. G. Master Ellison's visit may be appropriately given.* Calling to his aid Bro. Alfred Mudge, Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, whose previous acquaintance with the Nova Scotia Odd-Fellows rendered him an especially suitable companion, Bro. Ellison started on his mission in the month of July.

"Upon our arrival at Halifax we were immediately waited upon by D. D. G. S. Fuller, who informed us that a complimentary banquet had been prepared for our reception; and on the afternoon of Friday, July 30th, we took a train of cars and soon found ourselves under a spacious pavillion some four miles from the city. The company assembled was not confined to members of the Fraternity, but numbered some of the most distinguished citizens of Halifax. A most friendly and fraternal interchange of international courtesies took place, which cannot but have a healthy influence upon the Order. A special meeting of Acadia Lodge was called at 3 o'clock p. m. on the following day, and I found the attendance quite large. I took occasion to make some remarks to the brethren upon the object of the visit, and endeavored to express the warm interest felt by the Grand Lodge of the United States for the members of the Order in British North America.

I instructed them in the work of the Order, and advised with them upon the propriety of establishing a Grand Lodge in their District. This was very favorably received by them, and they appointed delegates to meet the other lodges in convention to discuss the subject of the establishment of a Grand Lodge. Upon the following Monday we started for Pictou by stage-coach (110 miles), stopping at Truro, visiting and instructing Cobequid Lodge located there. Upon our arrival at Pictou a special meeting of Eastern Star Lodge was called, at which all but two members were present, and those two were detained by sickness at home. The lodge opened in the usual form, and I was much pleased with the very correct manner in which they worked. This lodge is composed of men of intelligence and character, under whose determined resolution the cause must prosper. I addressed them upon the subject of the fraternal relations existing between the Odd-Fellows of British North America and those in the States, and after-

*Journal G. S. U. S., Vol. 3, p. 2412.

wards instructed them in the work of the Order, which they received with a great degree of kindness and courtesy. At their request I conferred the Third, Fourth and Fifth Degrees upon their members. After the adjournment a few hours were spent in social converse, and we took our departure for Halifax, accompanied by representatives from Pictou and Truro. Upon arriving at Halifax the delegates met in convention and voted a petition for a Grand Lodge of the District of the Lower Provinces, to be located at Halifax. I issued a dispensation, and, after conferring the Grand Lodge Degrees, proceeded with the assistance of Bro. Mudge to institute a Grand Lodge. An election of officers followed, and afterwards the installation."

The Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces of B. N. A., the senior of the present Canadian Grand Lodges, was instituted by P. G. M. Ellison on the 26th July, 1855. The representatives present at its opening were :

Acadia, No. 26.—E. G. Fuller, C. H. Hamilton, W. F. Knight, Wm. Grant, jr., Robert Boak, jr., Thos. Abbott, Wm. J. Williams, Samuel C. West, and David Ross.

Eastern Star No. 34.——Daniel Dickson.

Cobequid No. 35.—Charles Bent.

After its institution, the following Officers were installed.

C. H. Hamilton,—Grand Master.
Thomas Abbott,—Deputy Grand Master.
Daniel Dickson,—Grand Warden.
S. C. West,—Grand Secretary.
W. J. Williams,—Grand Treasurer.
Chas. Bent,—Grand Chaplain.
E. G. Fuller,—Grand Representative.
Wm. Grant,—Grand Marshal.
D. Ross,—Grand Conductor.
W. F. Knight,—Grand Guardian.

Bro. Ellison's visit to Nova Scotia, and his establishment of a Grand Lodge, was a task not performed in vain. From the introduction of the Order in 1851, there had always been some live Odd-Fellows in the Province. But the chief support of the society in its early days was E. G. Fuller, the first N. G. of Acadia Lodge. He was a native of Massachusetts, and had become an Odd-Fellow in that State. He not only introduced the Order into Nova Scotia, but he was its most active member ; and was always looked on as the representative man. D. D. G. S. under the G. L. of B. N. A., and subsequently under the G. L. U. S., he was chosen the first Representative of his jurisdiction in the latter body. This position he held for several terms. He was also the second Grand Master of his Province. He subsequently moved to Souris, P. E. I., where he died in October, 1870, at the age of 58.

With men like Bro. Fuller at its head, the Order in the Maritime Provinces had special advantrges. For a time, however, the Grand Lodge found its course far from easy. Shortly after its institution it re-numbered its Subordinates (Acadia No. 1, Eastern Star No. 2 and Cobequid No. 3); and made a few additions: Hamilton No. 4, at Lunenberg, in 1856; Fuller No. 5, at Stellarton, in 1858, and Norton No. 6, at New Glasgow, in 1859. Then for ten years there ensued a period of great depression. Only three Lodges, Nos. 2, 5 and 6, were in opertion the greater portion of this time; but they remained steadfast; and the Grand Lodge had at last the satisfaction of establishing Odd-Fellowship on a firm and enduring basis. In 1878 it controlled 29 Lodges in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with a membership of 2500; and its prospects were then as bright as those of any sister jurisdiction in the Dominion.

In Canada East Grand Secretary Ridgely's labors were fruitless. As will be seen from his report, Albion, No. 4, had assumed the first place on the roll, and called itself No. 1. The Mercantile, No. 19, had never surrendered its books and charter, though it had been practically defunct for some time. The D. D. G. S. was authorized to revive it as No. 2, but it never revived. In Montreal P. G. Sire Whitney and the other members of the Order interviewed by Bro. Ridgely had not been "re-inspired with their former enthusiasm," as he had hoped. They were only temporarily galvanized into some show of activity, which disappeared with the Grand Secretary's departure from the city. The Phœnix, No. 3, for which a dispensation was granted, proved to be a still-born Phœnix. The Order was too far gone for any remedy to be effectual. Albion, in Quebec, continued its existence for a few years longer, and then dissolved. D. D. G. S. McLaren was earnest in his efforts to keep life in the organization, but he was alone in the work, and his own death a few years after removed the last stay of the Order in his jurisdiction.

James McLaren had been one of the most efficient laborers in Odd-Fellowship in the city of Quebec. When the Order was fashionable there were plenty anxious to bear the honors and to occupy prominent places in its councils; but when the excitement ceased and the novelty wore off, it required men of Bro. McLaren's stamp to keep the banner flying. He was chosen to fill a subordinate office in the Grand Lodge of Quebec at its organization in 1847, and every year found him a regular attendant. For the last few years of its existence he was the only representative from Quebec. Faithful among many faithless, he held fast to the colors; and when in 1853 the G. L. U. S. resumed jurisdiction over British America, his appointment as Deputy Grand Sire for

Canada East was not only a just tribute to his worth, but was really the only hope for Odd-Fellowship in his section. All his efforts, however, were in vain. In 1857, when Dr. Reynolds was calling the Grand Lodge of Canada West to meet in London, Bro. McLaren wrote:

"Although envy is a sin, I feel almost inclined to commit it when I see the position you occupy in respect to our beloved Order. Your circular calling the meeting of the Grand Lodge has caused me some pain, as it arrived at a time when we were about committing suicide, and by the time your meeting is held we shall be no more."

A few days after, he perished on board the ill-fated steamer *Montreal*. At the same time Albion Lodge divided up its funds among the members and disbanded. Bro. McLaren was highly esteemed by those with whom he came in contact;* and in Quebec where he had charge of the jail, there were none more respected than he. In the words of one of the city papers chronicling his death:

"He was a man who proved by his example that intellect can elevate, and Christianity soften the vigor of any office; who brought to the management of a jail an amount of judgment, sagacity, resolute intrepidity, and the power of methodical arrangement, which might have sufficed for the command of a fleet or the generalship of an army."

From the death of Bro. McLaren and the dissolution of Albion Lodge, Odd-Fellowship had no existence in the Province, until the organization of Mount Royal Lodge, No. 1, in Montreal, on the 13th Dec., 1870; and then a new *regime* began. Of the old members of the Order, J. C. Becket, the last Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montreal, Wm. Hilton and Dr. A. H. David, united themselves again with the Fraternity; but with the exception of Bro. Becket, took no active part in its operations. Under new men, a newer, and it is to be trusted a more enduring order of things was established. Lodges and membership slowly but steadily increased; and in June of 1878, the Order in Canada East (or Quebec Province) consisted of the following lodges: M't. Royal, No. 1; St Lawrence, No. 2; Mizpah No. 3; Duke of Edinburgh, No. 4; Albert, No. 5; all located in Montreal; and Beaver, No. 6, Point St. Charles; Pioneer, No. 7, Richmond; and Unity, No. 8, Sherbrooke.

At the session of the G. L. U. S. this year, the petition of the Quebec brethren, for a Charter for a Grand Lodge, was granted; and on the 30th October, P. G. M. Cl. T. Campbell, of Ontario, as Special Deputy, instituted the Grand Lodge of Quebec with the following officers:

WALES L. LEE, No. 5, Grand Master.
WM. BOUTELLE, No. 8, Dep. Grand Master.
LYON SILVERMAN, No. 1, Grand Warden.
A. A. MURPHY, No. 4, Grand Secretary.

* Journal G. L. U. S., Vol. 3, p. 2761; Journal C. W., Vol. 1, pp. 22-28.

J. H. Field, No. 2, Grand Treasurer.
J. C. Beckett, P. G. M., Grand Chaplain.
A. A. Mayer, No. 3, Grand Marshall.
T. H. Christmas, No. 4, Grand Conductor.
H. A. Jackson, No. 4, Grand Guardian.
A. A. Murphy, Grand Representative.

In Canada West D. D. G. S. Reynolds lost no time in carrying out the instructions left with him by the Grand Secretary. Corresponding with the lodges in the Province and obtaining their hearty concurrence in the proposed establishment of a Grand Lodge, he summoned them to meet in Brockville on the 23rd of August, 1855. On that day the following delegates appeared:

Brock, No. 9.—Wm. Fitzsimmons, Geo. Sherwood.

Ontario, No. 12.—A. Dixon.

Union, No. 16.—Chauncey Yale, G. W. Morgan, John R. Cook, N. Riggins, Thos. Fletcher.

Industry, No. 25.—Chas. E. Ewing.

Eureka, No. 30.—Geo. W. Ashton.

Elgin, No. 32.—Geo. T. Claris.

Erie, No. 33.—W. A. Glover.

Gore, No. 34.—John Cameron, B. F. VanBrocklin.

These brethren constituted "The Grand Lodge of Canada West" at its first session, and had the following for their first Grand Officers:

Dr. Reynolds, Grand Master.
C. Yale, Deputy Grand Master.
J. Cameron, Grand Warden.
A. Dixon, Grand Secretary.
G. T. Claris, Grand Treasurer.
Dr. Reynolds, Grand Representative.
Geo. Sherwood, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Ewing, Grand Conductor.
Wm. Fitzsimmons, Grand Guardian.

In selecting Dr. Reynolds as the first occupant of the Grand Master's chair the delegates shewed their appreciation of his services to the Order, as well as of his fitness for the position.

Bro. Reynolds was born at Brockville on the 17th of October, 1820, his parents coming from the north of Ireland in the previous year. Educated at the District Grammar School in his native town, at the age of sixteen he was sent to study medicine with the late Dr. Stephenson, of Montreal. When the rebellion of 1837-'38 commenced he enlisted as a volunteer and served for some time in Montreal. Re-

turning to Upper Canada and being instrumental in raising a company for the "Queen's Royal Borderers" stationed at Brockville, he received a subaltern's commission, and was present at the battle of the Windmill fought near Prescott in November, 1838. In this engagement he won the commendation of the British commander, Colonel Young, and was offered a commission in Her Majesty's regular army. This offer was subsequetly renewed to him when at college in Edinburgh, but he steadily declined the honor, preferring to prosecute his medical studies. In 1839 he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh as a medical student, where, passing his examination with credit, he received the degree of M. B. He then returned to Canada and entered McGill College, Montreal, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1842. Settling in his native town he acquired a very extensive practice and much more than a local reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon. A member of the Medical Board for Upper Canada and one of the Medical Examiners to the University of Toronto, he held these positions to the time of his death: a logical, clear and convincing writer, he was a contributor to the medical journals of the day, furnished several papers for the Smithsonian Institute at Philadelphia and the Canadian Institute at Toronto, and was the author of some important and very much appreciated essays on literary and scientific subjects. An accurate thinker, he carefully considered a subject before writing or speaking upon it: yet if called upon without preparation he was blunt, ready and forcible. Possessed of a suave manner, he was capable of swaying the feelings and enlisting the sympathies of his audience; hence outside of his profession he wielded a very important influence, and was ever foremost in furthering the interests of his fellow-townsmen materially, socially and morally.

Bro. Reynolds was initiated into Brock Lodge, March 6, 1846, and was chosen Noble Grand in the ensuing October. An enthusiastic member of the Order, in his private and professional life he daily practiced the cardinal virtues of benevolence and charity. His face was never turned away from the poor and helpless, and it was his constant aim to see that the principles of the Order were practiced in accordance with their design and purity.*

Dr. Reynolds filled the office of Grand Master with unwavering zeal and faithfulness, until the session in Brantford, in August, 1858, when the pressure of personal engagements compelled him to decline re-election, and he gave up his place to Bro. Chauncey Yale, of St. Catharines. When the Grand Lodge met next year in Cobourg, Bro. Reynolds was seriously ill. The laborious duties of an extensive country

*For this sketch of P. G. M. Reynolds, we are indebted to P. G. Jno. F. Woods, Brockville.

practice had gradually undermined a constitution never robust; and under a severe cold, caught in a night ride through a rain storm, he at last broke down. In the Grand Lodge his brethren remembered him by a vote of sympathy, and a unanimous expression of hope for his recovery. Their sympathy cheered him; but their hope was vain. He died on the 14th September, 1859; and when next the brethren met the grass was growing green over the grave of this true Odd-Fellow.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, the Order in the Province numbered twelve lodges, with a membership of a little over five hundred. But, though few in number, the material was good. They had much to contend with—indifference within, opposition without; and, not least of all, a time of unparalleled commercial depression. Some of the Lodges succumbed to adverse circumstances; but new ones were formed to take their places. Among the twelve that were placed under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, the Lodges in Cobourg, Grafton, Caledonia, Amherstburg, Morpeth and St. Thomas—just half the number—died after a struggle more or less protracted. But the Grand Lodge never faltered in its work; and in the year 1878, with 180 lodges, whose membership reached 12,571, and whose annual revenue exceeded $100,000, it stood among its sister jurisdictions not the least wealthy and influential. Twelfth in the list in numerical strength, and ninth in the extent of its income, the old Grand Lodge of Canada West, under its present honored name of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, bears bravely aloft the banner of FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

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APPENDIX.

LODGES IN BRITISH AMERICA PRIOR TO ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA WEST.

UNDER G. L. U. S.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Institution	Condition.
1	Prince of Wales.	Montreal, C. E.	August 10, 1843	Died March, 1853.
2	Queen's	Montreal, C. E.	December 4, 1843	Died March, 1853.
3	Prince Albert	St. John, C. E.	February 15, 1844	Died in 1852.

UNDER G. L. OF C.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Institution	Condition.
4	Albion	Quebec, C. E.	November 20, 1844	Died July, 1857.
5	Commercial	Montreal, C. E.	December 5, 1844	Died March, 1853.
6	Victoria	Belleville, C. W.	June 17, 1845	Died July, 1853.
7	Oriental	Stanstead, C. E.	July 29, 1845	Died in 1851.
8	Canada	Montreal, C. E.	March 13, 1846	Died January, 1849.
9	Brock	Brockville, C.W.	March 5, 1846	Still alive
10	Cataraqui	Kingston, C. W.	March 7, 1846	Died in 1850, resuscitated Aug. 7, 1875.
11	Prince Edward.	Picton, C. W.	March 9, 1846	Died December, 1851.
12	Ontario	Cobourg, C. W.	March 10, 1846	Died June, 1861.
13	Otonabee	Peterboro', C.W.	March 11, 1846	Died in 1850.
14	Hope	Port Hope, C.W.	March 12, 1846	Died April, 1849.
15	Tecumseh	Toronto, C. W.	March 14, 1846	Died October, 1849.
16	Union	St. Catharines	March 17, 1846	Still living.
17	Burlington	Hamilton, C. W.	March 19, 1846	Died July, 1848.
18	St. Francis	Cornwall, C. W.	April 2, 1846	Died November, 1851.
19	Mercantile	Quebec, C. E.	April 7, 1846	Died February, 1853.
20	Ottawa	Bytown, C. W.	August 2, 1846	Died in 1853.

UNDER G. L. OF B. N. A.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Institution	Condition.
21	Home	Toronto, C. W.	March 18, 1847	Died March 7, 1849.
22	Phœnix	Oshawa, C. W.	March 29, 1847	Died April, 18 9.
23	Wellington	Wellington, C.W	December 28, 1847	Died July, 1851.
24	Beaver	Lloydtown, C.W.	March 1, 1848	Died 1849.
25	Oxford	Woodstock, C.W	May, 1849	Died 1849-50.
25	Industry	Haldimand, C.W	June 13, 1850	Died May 3, 1859.
26	Acadia	Halifax, N. S.	January 18, 1851	Died in 1867.
27	Victoria	Caledonia, C. W.	June 8, 1852	Died February 1856.

UNDER G. L. U. S.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Institution	Condition.
28	Rose	Amherstburg	January 23, 1854	Died '58, resusitated
29	Chatham	Chatham, C. W.	January 25, 1854	Still living May 6,'75
30	Eureka	London, C. W.	February 2, 1854	Still living.
31	Morpeth	Morpeth, C. W.	January 26, 1854	Died in 1857.
32	Elgin	St. Thomas, C.W.	May 5, 1854	Died '62, resuscitated
33	Erie	Port Burwell	October 6, 1854	Still living June 20 '78
34	Gore	Brantford, C. W.	December 27, 1854	Still living.
34	Eastern Star	Pictou, N. S.	1854	Still living, No 2, L.P.
35	Cobequid	Truro, N. S.	1854	Died in 1856. B.N.A.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

No.	Name.	Location.	Date of Institution	Condition.
1	Hochelaga	Montreal	April 2, 1844	All of the Encampments ceased working during or before 1852, except No. 9, which continued in operation until 1861.
2	Stadacona	Quebec	October, 1844	
3	Royal Mount.	Montreal	March 21, 1846	
4	St. Louis	Quebec	June 9, 1846	
5	Wellington	Toronto	September, 1846	
6	Mount Hebron	Peterboro'	October 24, 1846	
7	Tomifobi	Stanstead	March 30, 1847	
8	Moira	Belleville	February 25, 1847	
9	Mamberton	Halifax	January, 1852	

GRAND MASTERS OF G. L. OF CANADA.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Installation.
*Wm. M. B. Hartley	Montreal	November 16, 1844.
Wm. Rodden	"	August 6, 1845.
*R. H. Hamilton	"	August 5, 1846.

GRAND SIRES OF G. L. OF B. N. A.

*R. H. Hamilton	Montreal	January 1, 1847.
E. L. Montizambert	Quebec	August 17, "
C. Dunkin	Montreal	August 21, 1849.
*H. H. Whitney	"	September, 1850.
Wm. Hilton	"	September 1, 1851.

GRAND MASTERS OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

Name.	Province.	Date.
Samuel Wright	Province of Quebec	1847.
Abraham Joseph	" "	1848.
*Peter Sheppard	" "	1849.
Weston Hunt	" "	1850.
*J. McLaren	" "	1851.
Jno. Dyde	Province of Montreal	1847.
H. E. Montgomerie	" "	1848.
A. H. David	" "	1849.
J. C. Becket	" "	1850.
*R. Kneeshaw	Province of Toronto	1849.
Thos. Worthington	" Kingston	1850.

*Deceased.

LODGES INSTITUTED IN CANADA WEST

PRIOR TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR THAT PROVINCE.

Victoria, No. 6, Belleville.

The first Lodge in Canada West, was organized mainly through the exertions of Ed. Murney, Esq., M. P. P. for Hastings, a prominent barrister and politician of Belleville. The application for the Charter was signed by Donald Ross, Ed. Murney, J. A. Glassford, Alex Judd, and A. H. Myers. The Lodge was opened on the 17th June, 1845, by P. G., D. Milligan, of Montreal, who had been commissioned a special deputy for that purpose. The Officers installed for the first term were: Donald P[illegible] N. G., E. Murney, V. G., Alex. Judd, Sec., Francis McAmany, T[illegible] Bogart, W., E. W. Holton, C., H. Corbey, R. S. N. G., J. [illegible] M[illegible] L. S. N. G., Thorp, R. S. S., Yeomans, L. S. S., Ja nes Fitzgibbon, R. S. V. G., J. H. Meacham, L. S. V. G., E. L. Herchimer, I. G., J. K. Lyons, O. G. The Lodge had a very prosperous career for some years, large numbers being added to the membership. In February of 1847, a handsome lodge room was dedicated to the service of the Order, in a building especially erected for the purpose. As was customary in those days, the furnishing of the room was decidedly luxurious. As years passed by, however, and the novelty of Odd-Fellowship wore off, the early enthusiasm abated, and great indifference was shown by the members. The few who attended with any degree of regularity, lost heart to a great extent, and we find in March 6th, 1851, a motion introduced to surrender the Charter. This was lost, however; and an attempt made to bring back some of the careless, by passing a resolution allowing all the members more than $5 in arrears to give their notes for the amounts owed, payable with interest out of future claims for benefits. That did not seem effectual, how-

ever: and the motion to surrender was re-introduced about nine months after; and a Committee appointed to attend to the matter. No action seems to have been taken: there does not appear to have been life enough left even to surrender. Meetings were held at intervals: sometimes every month, sometimes not for six months, till the 15th July, 1853. After that date Victoria ceased to exist. The following is a list of Noble Grands of the Lodge, in the Order in which they filled the Chair: Donald Ross, E. Murney, Alex. Judd, Nathan Jones, Francis McAnany, Smith Bartlett, Merrick Sawyer, E. W. Holton, G. C. Bogart, B. Dougall, Geo. Neilson, E. P. Holton, S. M. Washburn, Jas. Canniff, Robert Robertson, W. R. Burnham, Jas. Brown, J. D. Pringle, B. Canniff, Henry Harrison, B. F. Davy, W. Lee.

Brock, No. 9, Brockville.*

The fifth of March, 1846, is an important date in the history of Odd-Fellowship in Ontario. On that day there was organized in the old town of Brockville Brock Lodge No. 9, and although not the first lodge of our Order in the Province, it ranking as No. 9, in what was then the united Provinces of Canada, it is nevertheless the oldest living lodge in the Dominion: all other lodges of a prior date having at one time or another ceased to exist.

To give an idea of how business in the lodge was transacted in these days we think we cannot do better than copy a portion of the first minutes of the lodge taken from the minute book, which is still in existence. The following extract will also give the names of the charter members:

"Brockville, C. W., 5th March, 1846.

"D. G. M. Thos. Hardie and P. G. George P. Dickson, as a special deputation from the Grand Lodge of Canada to open lodges in C. W., met together with Brothers G. Sherwood, of Queen's Lodge No. 2; J. Rhynas, Prince of Wales' Lodge No. 1; G. Morton, Commercial Lodge No. 5, and Thos. Webster, of Commercial Lodge No. 5, and in order to make another member so as to fill up the necessary number required by the petition, Mr. James Goodeve was in the presence of the above-named members duly initiated in the five degrees of our Order. The petition being filled, the lodge was by them duly opened and constituted by dispensation under the name, style and title of "Brock Lodge No. 9." According to previous arrangement, Brother George Sher-

* Prepared by John F. Woods, P. G.

wood was installed in the N. G's chair; John Rhynas, V. G.; George Morton, Secretary; Thos Webster, Treasurer.

"It was moved and seconded that the By-laws and Rules of Order of Queen's Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F., be adopted, with the exception of the article on amendments and annuity fees."

The rest of the minutes appeared to record principally proposals for membership, of which there was a large number. Among the rest appears the name of Thomas Reynolds, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada West.

In the minutes of April 18th, 1846, appears a resolution, ordering a communication to be sent to the Grand Lodge, complaining that common report made it appear that Cataraqui Lodge, No. 10, was making a burlesque of the initiation ceremony, swinging the candidate in the air with a crane, lowering him into a cellar full of burning sulphur, etc. This action on the part of Brock Lodge shows that at the very beginning of its career the members had a correct appreciation of the teachings of the Order, a high degree of respect for its work, and a determination to uphold its character. And in this we probably have one of the great reasons why Brock Lodge has lived and prospered when so many of its sister lodges speedily dropped out of existence. The lodge has always held a high place in the estimation of the people of Brockville, and has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity—not only flourishing itself; but upholding Odd-Fellowship in its vicinity. It has been the parent of a large number of lodges in the eastern part of the Province; and was especially instrumental in maintaining the Order in existence in Canada during the adverse days of 1853.

Among its most prominent members have been the following gentlemen:

Dr. Thos. Reynolds, First Grand Master of Canada West, whose services to the Order are detailed in the record of the year 1855.

P. G. M. William Fitzsimmons, has been several times Mayor of Brockville; represented the Electoral District of Brockville and Elizabethtown in the Local Legislature, during the first two parliamentary terms after Confederation and was elected at the general election held on the 17th September, 1878, to represent the same Riding in the House of Commons. He has always been a leading citizen of the place.

The late Col. James Crawford, who represented the above Riding in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1872, was a member of Brock Lodge.

Past Grand Patriarch, W. H. Cole, was elected to represent the Electoral District of Brockville, in the Legislature of Ontario, at the general election held in January, 1875, and served there in that capacity till 1879. He has at all times been an enterprising and public spirited citizen. Both he and P. G. M. Wm. Fitzsimmons, are active members of Brock Lodge.

The Hon. George Sherwood, now Judge of the County Court of Hastings, was also for many years, prior to his appointment as Judge, a worthy member of Brock Lodge, and a leading Odd-Fellow in the locality. In fact at one time or another, all, or nearly all of the prominent citizens of Brockville, have been active members of this Lodge.

Cataraqui, No. 10, Kingston.

This lodge was organized by Bros. Hardie and [illegible] on the 7th of March, 1846. The members of the Order at that time resident in the city were Bros. Donald Christie and John A. Macdonald, of No. 2, and Henry Gillespie and John Fraser, of No. 5. In order to secure the proper number of applicants, Dr. Robert McLean was initiated and the degrees were conferred on him and on Bros. Gillespie and Fraser. The lodge was instituted at the residence of Bro. Fraser, and had for its first officers: John A. Macdonald, N. G.; D. Christie, V. G.; H. Gillespie, Secretary, and John Fraser, Treasurer. A costly suite of rooms were found for the new lodge in the City Buildings, over the Post Office, and furnished at an expense of over $800, the money being advanced by the charter members. For a time Cataraqui increased rapidly. As indicated elsewhere, the initiation in this lodge was a lively performance, and very attractive to spectators. But they soon wearied of that, and the lodge began to decline. Dr. Robert Barker, a prominent member, who repeatedly filled the principal chair, and who was its last occupant, gives as among the chief causes of decline the large number of sick members who became beneficiaries, and the disproportion between dues and benefits. Assessments became necessary to meet the demands on the Treasurer. As a natural consequence, withdrawals became frequent, and it was soon difficult to find enough members to fill the offices. The arrears of indebtedness to the city for rent had swollen to a large sum, and it was finally decided to dispose of the furniture, etc., and endeavor to keep up the lodge in a less expensive style. This remedy was tried, but proved ineffectual. About this time, also, Masonry became popular, and several members withdrew to join this society; thus adding still further to the ill-fortune of the lodge. Finally in 1850, Brother Thos. Worthington, Grand Master of the Province of Kingston, recalled its charter and took possession of its effects, and Cataraqui lodge ceased to exist. It was resuscitated on the 7th

August, 1875, but with entirely new material, and is now a flourishing lodge.

PRINCE EDWARD, No. 11, PICTON.

The Charter members of this lodge were qualified for the purpose in Victoria, No. 6, of Belleville, to whose exertions its institution was largely due. It was opened at the residence of Mr. D. L. Fairfield, by Bros. Hardie and Dickson on the evening of March 9th: the applicants being D. L. Fairfield, A. D. Dougall, Jas. R. Wright, Alex. Patterson, Wm. H. Wallace and Henry Corby. The first elected officers were: Henry Corby, N. G.; Jas. R. Wright, V. G.; D. L. Fairfield, Secretary; and Adam D. Dougall, Treas. The lodge had a fair degree of prosperity for a time. But when it commenced to loan its funds to individual members on their personal security, it adopted a mode of investment which has almost always proved fatal. In its last few years, like most of its sister lodges, it had a poor attendance at meetings, and little interest among the members. Finally, in December, 1851, they paid up their debts; and having a balance of £89 6s. 3d. left, divided it among themselves, and closed the lodge doors.

ONTARIO, No. 12, COBOURG.

This Lodge was opened in the office of Mr. D'Arcy E. Boulton, a barrister, of Cobourg, on the 10th March, 1846, by D. G. M. Hardie and P. G. Dickson. The charter members were S. E. McKechnie and J. S. Wallace, of Victoria; and D. E. Boulton, Benjamin Clarkson, and H. H. Jackson, who were initiated, and qualified by the D. G. M. The first elective officers were D. E. Boulton, N. G.; S. E. McKechnie, V. G., J. S. Wallace, Sec., H. H. Jackson, P. S., Benjamin Clarke, Treas. The growth of the Lodge was very rapid, and special meetings had to be frequently called for the purpose of receiving propositions and initiating members. In about a year it was rich enough to loan money to the town. But before long it began to suffer from the same disease that affected so many others—lack of interest. Claims on the Benefit Funds also increased faster than the Funds did. In January, 1851, they decided to discontinue paying widows' benefits, which was about the poorest economy they could have practiced. Then they made a a "big push" to get the members together to consider the situation. But all their exertions only succeeded in bringing eight members to the meeting, on the 4th April, 1851. So these eight wound up the affairs; sold their furniture, and divided the proceeds—not less than $1200 among themselves.

After two or three years Bro. Dixon, of Brock No. 9, taking up his residence in Cobourg, resolved, if possible, to resuscitate the Lodge.

He succeeded in getting quite a number of the old Past Grands interested in his efforts; and on the 13th February, 1854, under a dipensation of Dep. Grand Sire Reynolds, he re-opened the doors of Ontario No. 12, with the following officers: Archibald McDonald, N. G., J. S. Wallace, V. G., Arthur McDonald, Sec., W. H. Kitson, P. S., and Wm. Gravely, Treas. With the exception of Bro. Kitson, they were all old Past Grands. During the first year of its revival, Ontario tried to be very active; and made some efforts, though unsuccessful, to resuscitate other Lodges. Next year it commenced loaning money to members with the usual result. The Lodge took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada West; and through Bro. S. A. Dixon and Arthur Macdonald, exercised a fair influence over that Body. But it dwindled away again, and about June, 1861, there were only eleven members left, who adopted the course pursued just ten years before, divided up the funds and disbanded.

The Noble Grands of No. 12 were: D. F. Boulton, S. E. McKechnie, J. S. Wallace, R. H. Throop, W. Gravely, Dr. J. Beattie, G. S. Daintry, John C. Boswell, Archibald McDonald, F. S. Clinch, F. Lewis, A. Burk, Arthur McDonald, Alvah Secor, John Holman, E. S. Winans, J. Beattie, Jr. In its second term they were A. McDonald, J. S. Wallace, A. Dixon, A. Secor, Wm. Tourje, G. M. Goodeve, R. A. Goodwin, H. Huff, John McLeod, Wm. Deering, John Gillard, J. D. Hays, J. F. Bradley.

Otonabee, No. 13, Peterboro'.

Otonabee Lodge was instituted in Peterboro'on the 11th of March, 1846, by P. G.'s Dickson and Hardie, of Montreal. Its charter members were Geo. B. Hall, M. P., and F. Ferguson, of Queen's Lodge, Montreal, and Charles Perry, Wm. Cluxton and Henry Easton, of Victoria Lodge, Belleville. The first officers elected were: Geo. B. Hall, N. G.; C. Perry, V. G.; Wm. Cluxton, Sec.; H. Easton, Treas. The establishment of the lodge was under most favorable auspices. A large number of the most prominent citizens were ready to unite themselves with the Order, and the Sheriff of the County gave them full control of the Court House for the purpose of opening the lodge. Its earlier years were bright and prosperous, but its very prosperity was the cause of its decay and death. It went into extravagant outlays in fitting up a new hall, which was dedicated with great eclat on the 10th of February, 1848, and took upon itself burdens so heavy that it soon fell into financial difficulties and died during the year 1850.

Hope, No. 14, Port Hope.

On their visit to Port Hope on the 12th March, 1846, Bros. Hardie and Dickson conferred the degeees of Odd-Fellowship on Dr. Edward

Hickman, Marcus F. Whitehead, Geo. C. Ward, Wm. Fraser and H. H. Meredith, who became the charter members of Hope Lodge. The institution took place on that date in the office of Messrs. Ward & Whitehead, barristers. Shortly after, however, the lodge procured a suitable room for itself, and again in August, 1847, another move was made into still more comfortable quarters. The officers for the first term were as follows: Dr. E. Hickman, N. G.; M. F. Whitehead, V. G.; Geo. C. Ward, R. S.; W. Fraser, P. S.; H. H. Meredith, Treas.; W. Garnet, W.; Chas. Hughes, C.; N. Kirchoffer, R. S. N. G.; R. Bartlett, L. S. N. G.; C. N. Waddell, R. S. V. G.; John R. McDermott, L. S. V. G.; Rev. J. Short, Chaplain; B. Bird, I. G.; Peter Robertson, O. G. During the first year of its existence Hope prospered exceedingly, numbering 48 members by the end of June, 1846; but as the novelty wore off, the additions became less and the attendance at meetings poor. The lodge never seems to have possessed much money, for the reason that it was always ready to spend freely, not only for general charity, but for amusement. Had it not been for the fact that several of the leading members, whenever they received sick benefits, always donated the amount to the W. & O. Fund, the lodge would not have lasted as long as it did. In April, 1848, a member absconded from the town largely indebted to many persons, especially to his brethren. He was promptly expelled, but the transaction seems to have had an injurious effect on the Order; several brethren took their withdrawal cards, and on the 29th of May following the lodge was compelled for the first time to adjourn for want of a quorum. This soon became a common occurrence, no meetings being held sometimes for more than a month. Sickness also increased and there was no money to pay the benefits. A few of the early members, like Bros. Whitehead, Ward, Turner, Fraser and Smart, endeavored to keep the institution afloat: but all efforts were unavailing, and the last recorded meeting took place on the 9th April, 1849. The Noble Grands of Hope Lodge were: Dr. E. Hickman, M. F. Whitehead, Geo. C. Ward, Rev. J. Short, Chas. Hughes, Wm. Garnet, D. Smart, J. Smart, Wm. Fraser, J. Hatton.

Tecumseh, No. 15, Toronto.

The delegation to open lodges in Canada West opened this lodge on Saturday evening, March 14, 1846, at the residence of W. H. Boulton, M. P. There were present as Charter members, in addition to Bro. Boulton, S. B. Campbell, R. Kneeshaw, Robt. Lindsay, members of the lodges in Montreal, and J. G. Joseph, a P. G. Warden of the G. L. of Ohio. The first officers chosen were, W. H. Boulton, N. G.; S. B. Campbell, V. G.; Richard Kneeshaw, Sec'y; and J. G. Joseph, Treas. On next night of meeting the Lodge assembled in a room over

Bro. Kneeshaw's store; and on August 11, 1847, they entered a new hall on Church street. That they made good progress for a time is evident from the fact that on the second night of meeting, twenty-one candidates were initiated. The control of the Order in Toronto devolved very largely on two brethren, S.B. Campbell and R. Kneeshaw, who were the most active Odd-Fellows in the city. But, however worthy and able they may have been in private life, or in the conduct of their own affairs, they do not appear to have been the right material out of which to make the best class of Odd-Fellows. Bro. Campbell, who occupied the important positions of Grand Warden in the Grand Encampment, Provincial Deputy for Toronto, and Special Representative to the G. L. U. S. from the G. L. of B. N. A., was compelled to leave the Order in rather bad odor. And Bro. Kneeshaw, who succeeded him as Deputy, seems to have been very enthusiastic for a short time; and then to have suddenly dropped out of active service. The Lodge was something like Bro. Kneeshaw in this respect. It made a flash, then went out. Its last meeting was held in October, 1849.

Union, No. 16, St. Catharines.

Among the oldest and most prosperous Lodges in the Province of Ontario, is Union No. 16, St. Catharines. It was instituted with difficulty, and with not the brightest prospects. In 1846 there was one member of the Order resident in St. Catharines, James Stevenson, of Prince of Wales Lodge, Montreal. Anxious to have a Lodge opened, he had pressed the matter upon the authorities of the Order in Montreal, but without any apparent results. Unable to get any definite answer from the officials of the Grand Lodge; and concluding that they would make no effort to introduce Odd-Fellowship into his town, he united with some members of the Manchester Unity, and assisted in opening St. Catharines Lodge No. 4148, of that Order, in the early part of 1846; and was chosen Vice-Grand. Meanwhile, however, the Grand Lodge of Canada had concluded to send two brothers to the Western Province to open new Lodges; and on the 17th March, Past Grand Geo. P. Dickson arrived in St. Catharines for that purpose. Bro. Stevenson thought he had enough to do in the Lodge of the M. U.; with which he had now become connected; but was finally persuaded to assist in opening a Lodge of our Order. With his aid a number of citizens were secured who were willing to unite in the work; and in the evening Bro. Dickson initiated and qualified Messrs. John Maulson, David Kessack, Chauncey Yale, E. W. Stephenson, D. McPhail and Jno. L. Ranney, and instituted Union No. 16. The name was in one sense, very appropriate. For there was a Union of both the English and the American Orders in this Lodge, in the person of Bro. Stevenson, who was N. G. in one and V. G. in the other. The first Officers

elected were : J. Stevenson, N. G., John Maulson, V. G., D. Kessack, Secretary, and C. Yale, Treasurer. From its institution, the Lodge grew steadily. During the *old regime*, it was one of the strongest Lodges in Canada West. When the Grand Lodge for this Province was organized in 1855, Union numbered over 100 members, and sent five Representatives to Brockville. In 1863, the Lodge erected a magnificent building, which has not only served the purposes of the Order, but has afforded a large revenue. By careful management of its finances this Lodge is now the wealthiest in the jurisdiction of Ontario. It has also supplied from its membership, a large number of the leading men of the Order in the Province. Among Grand Masters there have been from this Lodge Chauncey Yale, S. G. Dolson, James D. Tait ; and among Grand Patriarchs, S. G. Dolson, and Adam Purvis.

Burlington, No. 17, Hamilton.

This Lodge had the shortest life of any of those organized by the deputation to Canada West, in 1846, having been in existence but a little over two years. The only members of the Order in Hamilton whose aid could be secured when the deputation reached that city, was Bro. Hugh McKinstry, of No. 2 ; and on him the degrees had to be conferred to qualify him as a petitioner. Plenty of citizens were found, however, willing to join the Society ; and Messrs. Wm. A. Shaw, Andrew Stuart, Jasper T. Gilkison, Geo. Angus and Wm. A. Harvey, were initiated, and with Bro. McKinistry, formed the Charter members. The Lodge was opened on the 19th March, 1846, with the following officers : H. McKinstry, N. G. ; Wm. Shaw, V. G. ; Wm. A. Harvey, Sec. ; J. T. Gilkison, Treas. ; C. Stewart, P. S. ; Geo. Angus, W. ; Geo. W. Burton, C. ; Hugh C. Baker, R. S. N. G. ; Stephen Oliver, L. S. N. G. ; Jas. Geddes, R. S. V. G. ; Albert Bigelow, L. S. V. G. ; Thomas M. Simons, R. S. S. ; Thomas A. Blythe, L. S. S. ; Thomas Simons, I. G. ; A lodge room was secured in a building owned by H. C. Baker, and for a few months there was a great rush of members. But the usual re-action followed ; and by the beginning of 1848, the attendance was so small, and the interest in the society so faint, that it was thought necessary to make special efforts to revive the lodge. These all failed, however, and on the 1st July, 1848, it was decided to pay all debts and hand the balance with paraphernalia, etc., over to the Grand Lodge. The intention was a good one ; and showed that the Lodge understood the legal mode of closing up its affairs. Whether the intention was carried out is doubtful ; for there is no record on the Grand Lodge books of any balance ever received from Burlington. But, at all events, the lodge then ceased working. The Noble Grands of the Lodge had been ;

H. McKinstry, Wm. M. Shaw, Wm. A. Harvey, A. Stewart, J. T. Gilkison, H. C. Baker, R. P. Street.

St. Francis, No. 18, Cornwall.

This was the last lodge organized by the deputation sent to Canada West, and was instituted by Bros. Hardie and Dickson, on their way home, on the 1st April, 1846. Bro. J. D. Pringle, of No. 2, was the only brother resident in Cornwall whose aid could be obtained, Bro. Sandfield Macdonald being at the time in attendance at Parliament. After explaining the principles of the Order to some of the citizens of Cornwall, the following gentlemen offered themselves for initiation in order to become qualified as charter members: M. Marshall, J. F. Pringle, L. F. Putnam, Alex. McDougall and Duncan McDonald. The elected officers of the first term were: J. D. Pringle, N. G.; J. F. Pringle, V. G.; L. M. Putnam, Sec.; A. McDougall, Treas.; Duncan McDonald, P. S. No record can be found of the history of No. 18, further than the fact, gathered from Grand Lodge returns, that it prospered and attained a membership by the year 1849 of near 100; but with the commencement of the depression in Odd-Fellowship that took place about this time St. Francis Lodge also began to decline, and sometime about the close of the year 1850 it suspended operations.

Ottawa No. 20, Bytown.

Odd-Fellowship was first introduced into Bytown (now known under the more romantic name of Ottawa) by the Manchester Unity, whose authorities opened Chaudiere Lodge, No. 4028, in the year 1845; but the growing popularity of the American Order, as it was called, soon opened the way for a lodge of this branch of Odd-Fellowship. Several residents of Bytown united with the lodges in Montreal, and Grand Secretary Hamilton, returning from an official tour in the West during the summer of 1846, was enabled to visit this town and open Ottawa Lodge on the 2nd August. The applicants for the charter were Francis Thompson, of No. 1; Thos. S. Hunton, John Scott, Alexander Bryson and Zachariah Wilson, of No. 2; and Robert Hervey and Geo. B. Lyons, of No. 5. On their institution, they chose for their first officers: G. B. Lyons, N. G.; R. Hervey, V. G.; Thos. S. Hunton, S, and Z. Wilson, T. This was an active and prosperous lodge, and continued to uphold the banner of Odd-Fellowship until the G L. of B. N. A. succumbed, when it also ceased working.

Home, No. 21, Toronto,

After the Order had been established in Toronto about a year, its prospects looked so bright that it was thought advisable to start another Lodge; and a number of the members of Tecumseh withdrew for that purpose. In addition, Bro. G. P. Dickson, who had helped to institute so many Lodges in Canada West, and who had lately removed from Montreal to Toronto, joined with the applicants. The Charter members were John Hillyard Cameron, George P. Dickson, P. G., John Maulson, P. G., Quartus Quaife, Arthur Macdonald, James George, T. G. Fuller. The lodge was opened on the 18th March, 1847, by District Deputy S. B. Campbell. There was a strong desire among some of the promoters to call it "Britannia," but a majority of one decided for the name of "Home." The officers for the first term were: J. H. Cameron, N. G.; Arthur Macdonald, V. G.; Jas. George, Sec.; J. C. Morrison, Treas.; Quartus Quaife, P. S.; J. J. Evans, W.; Fred. Rogers, C.; Samuel Coulson, O. G.; D. McDonald, I. G. The lodge did not have much help from its first Noble Grand, whose public duties occupied his time, and only allowed him to attend three meetings in his term. Bro. Dickson, who might have rendered good service, removed rom the city in a short time, so that no help was obtained from him. Then came the general reaction, which Home Lodge shared with Tecumseh; the withdrawal of many good members and the expulsion of some active ones, and finally the lodge closed its brief existence on the 7th May, 1849. Its Noble Grands had been: J. H. Cameron, A. McDonald, J. C. Morrison, D. McDonald, J. J. Evans, James George, A. Graham, J. D. Hayes.

Phœnix, No. 22, Oshawa.

In the beginning of the year 1847, several Odd-Fellows, mostly members of the Toronto Lodges, resident in Oshawa, determined to open a branch of the Order in their village. During the month of February, several preliminary meetings were held in Moon's Hotel, which resulted in a petition to the authorities, and the granting of a dispensation for Phœnix No. 22. On the 29th of March D. D. G. S. Campbell, of Toronto, whose assistance had been freely given to the brethren in their preliminary arrangements, visited Oshawa, accompanied by nine members of Tecumseh and Home, and regularly opened the new Lodge, initiated a number of applicants, and installed the officers. The officers for the first term were: S. B. Fairbanks, N. G., Edward Skae, V. G., Daniel Maclachlan, Sec., Luther H. Cronk, Treas., William Bettes, Conductor, (these five were the Charter members); Alexander Bettes, W., D. Spalding, I. G., John D. Lease, O. G., John Burke, R. S. N. G., Gavin Burns, L. S. N. G., John Welsh, R. S. V.

G., Richard Moon, L. S. V. G., Alphonzo Hinds, R. S. S. During the first year of its existence, the Lodge initiated a large number of candidates from among the best men of the village; but in the second year dissensions arose, and the interest flagged. It was charged that some of the more "high-toned" brethren thought there were too many mechanics in the Lodge. This was denied, and some members were expelled for circulating such a report. But there was evidently considerable discord. The attendance fell off as well as the membership; "no quorum" became quite a common occurrence, and in 1848, no meetings were held from September to December. Of the charter members Brother Maclachlan died in 1847, and Brother Skae in 1848; the others retained their connection; and one, S. B. Fairbanks, made most earnest endeavors to keep the Lodge going. He was the main pillar of the Order in Oshawa; filled the Chair of N. G. on three different occasions; acted as a sort of Deputy for the D. D. G. S. and spared no pains to preserve the Lodges, but it was all in vain. A final spasmodic attempt was made in December, 1848, to revivify the Lodge, but failed; and the last recorded meeting was held on the 16th April, 1849. From that time the Order had no existence in Oshawa until May 5th, 1870, when, through the exertions of P. G. C. S. Male, an old member of Industry Lodge of Grafton, Corinthian No. 61 was instituted. I 1878 another Lodge was opened, to which the old name and number of Phœnix No. 22 was given. The brethren who filled the chair of N. G. in the old Phœnix were: S. B. Fairbanks, E. Skae, T. N. Gibbs, Gavin Burns, John Pentland.

Wellington Lodge, No. 23, Wellington.

The organization of a Lodge in the village of Wellington was largely due to the exertions of the brethren in Picton, who were enthusiastic Odd-Fellows. The petition was received by the authorities in Montreal on the 23rd November, 1847, and the lodge was instituted by P. Grand James R. Wright, of Prince Edward No. 11, on the 28th December following. The applicants for the charter and first officers were: Thomas Worthington, N. G.; John G. Sellick, V. G.; David S. Young, R. S.; C. Haight, P. S.; Lewis B. Stinson, Treas.; Benjamin S. Corey, George C. Stinson, and John N. Wilson. The prosperity of No. 23 was due largely to the energy of its first Noble Grand, Bro. Thomas Worthington, who became the leading Odd-Fellow of that section, and was chosen Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kingston. But one active member was not sufficient to keep the lodge alive. When the evil days came, No. 23 felt the depression with its sister lodges; and in July 1851 its members divided up their funds and disbanded.

Beaver Lodge, No. 24, Lloydtown.

Of this Lodge nothing is known, except that it was organized by

Dist. Deputy Grand Sire, S. B. Campbell, of Toronto, on the 1st March 1848. Its Charter members came from the Toronto lodges, and were, J. H. Smith, (N. G.), A. McPherson, Ed. Bull, Joseph H. Lawrence, A. Armstrong, R. Kneeshaw, and Seymour H. W. Stagdill. It ceased to work after a brief existence.

Oxford, No. 25, Woodstock.

The Manchester Unity opened a lodge of Odd-Fellows (Brock, No. 4297) in Woodstock during the year 1848. At this time Woodstock was in the condition of a divided town—the aristocratic East arrayed against the more democratic West. Whatever was done in one section had to be rivalled, or opposed, or imitated, in the other. The M. U. Lodge was started by the Eastern people; so, of course, a lodge of the other Order had to be opened in the West. To accomplish this purpose, R. Kneeshaw, G. M. of Toronto, came to Woodstock in May, 1849, and opened Oxford Lodge, of the I. O. O. F. The work was done about as irregularly as it was possible to do it. The charter members were never initiated, but simply obligated and installed into office. They were: Abraham Sudworth, N. G.; Wm. Wilson, V. G.; James Egan, Sec. Wm. Scott, Treas., and Elijah Hill. The first meetings of Oxford Lodge were held in a room over Bro. Alex. Mackay's tailor shop. Subsequently better accommodations were secured in the West End of the town. Despite its irregular birth the lodge would have succeeded very well. Unfortunately its head, the Grand Lodge of Toronto, became defunct very soon after, while the Supreme Jurisdiction in Canada, the Grand Lodge of B. N. A., had never been notified of its institution and knew nothing of its existence. Left an orphan in infancy, Oxford Lodge had no head to which it could look for guidance, and knew nothing of its sister lodges in Canada, with whom it had never come in contact; and not caring to stand alone, the members divided up the funds and closed the lodge. The last N. G. was Bro. T. J. Clarke, who in a journey to California shortly after was taken seriously ill; and having in his possession the rituals of his lodge, caused them to be burnt, fearing that in the event of his decease, they might fall into improper hands He lived, however; but Oxford Lodge died beyond hope of resurrection.

Industry, No. 25, Haldimand.

Industry Lodge was organized mainly through the exertions of members of the Order in Cobourg. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Toronto had became practically defunct; but there was just about enough vitality left in the Grand officers to authorize the institution of

the lodge and pocket the charter fee, though not enough to issue a charter. The applicants were: C. S. Male, N. G.; Simeon McBrien, V. G Richard Shannon, Sec.; Thos. Riggs, Treas.; Richard Warriner, P S. The lodge was opened on the 13th June, 1850, by P. G., A. Macdonald and other members of Ontario Lodge in a room in the house of Mr. Wm. Brown. The history of this lodge was unmarked by any striking events. It made a fair progress, as much as could be expected in a small village; was represented by one of its Past Grands (C. E. Ewing) at the Brockville Convention, in 1853, and took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada West in 1855. In December, 1851, the lodge accepted an offer for a new room in a building to be erected by Bro. C. S. Male, and in May, 1853, the new hall was opened with considerable *eclat*. With a view to the convenience of members, many of whom resided in the country, it was deemed advisable to remove the lodge from Haldimand to Grafton, where it entered into new quarters July 10th, 1855. In the early records of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, Industry occupies a very respectable position through its able representative, but at home it was gradually weakening, and finally it closed its doors on the 3rd May, 1859. The last Noble Grand (Wm. Taylor) reported non-attendance of members and non-payment of dues as the cause of failure. The funds of the lodge were divided up among some of the members; but this, according to the report of Grand Master Bingham in 1862, was not so very illegal a transaction, inasmuch as the lodge was really indebted to the members for money loaned. Among the leading members of Industry were C. E. Ewing, who acted Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge at its Brantford session in October, 1855; R. Warriner, who was Deputy Grand Master in 1873, and C. S. Male, subsequently the founder and representative of Corinthian Lodge, No. 61 Oshawa.

Victoria, No. 27, Caledonia.

This was the last Lodge chartered by the G. L. of B. N. A.; and was opened largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Neil McKinnon. The applicants for the Charter were all members of Union, No. 16; and were as under: N. McKinnon, Richard Walton, Wm. McCargow, Albert Henry Jarvis and John Stewart. The Lodge was opened June 8, 1852, —Neil McKinnon being first N. G.; and Richard Walton first V. G. Considering the small field from which Victoria could draw its material, it made a fair progress. By December, 1853, it had initiated 27 members; and by July, 1854, the number had increased to 75. In 1855, however, troubles began to arise. Reports were spread around the village that Mr. Jarvis, the Vice Grand, had formerly been an inmate of the State Prison, in Auburn, N. Y., and though the Lodge by resolution

expressed its full confidence in the brother, yet a breach was made and the society began to dwindle away rapidly. The result was that it was thought advisable to surrender the Charter, and apply for a new one to be called "Caledonia, No. 27." This course was taken in February 1856, and the application presented by Neil McKinnon, P. G.; John Builder, P. G.; John Wilson, Wm. Owen, John Alexander, Wm. McCargow, Wm. Jackson. B. F. VanBrocklin, of Brantford, was commissioned the month following to institute the new Lodge. But the institution never took place. Neil McKinnon removed to Bruce, a Masonic Lodge was opened in the village—taking in the best material of the proposed new "No. 27;" and that was the last of Odd-Fellowship in Caledonia.

Rose No. 28, Amherstburg.

Of the large number of Lodges of Odd-Fellows in Western Canada that left the Manchester Unity, and gave in their allegiance to the American Order, the first to be instituted was Rose No. 28, at Amherstburg. The dispensation was intrusted to Dr. Isaac Smith, of Olive Branch Lodge, Detroit, who, assisted by several American brethren, including Grand Secretary Lane, of Michigan, opened the Lodge on the 23rd January, 1854. The officers installed on that occasion were Henry Mears, N. G., Joseph Hackett, V. G., Wm. Sinclair, P. S., Alex. Hackett, R. S., William E. Archer, T., Henry Fry, W., Wm. Headley, C., Thos. H. Munger, O. G., Charles Cornwall, I. G. The Lodge made for a time good progress. Its returns for June 1856, showed a membership of 41; in 1857 it showed an increase to 85. But here its progress ceased. Troubles arose; personal disputes between Bro. Mears, who had been the moving spirit in the Lodge, and other members. The Treasurer loaned the funds to individual members, and refused to give any account of it. Amidst these difficulties many withdrew; others refused to work. In 1858, it was impossible to get enough members to fill the offices, and its affairs were duly wound up by the Grand Lodge. At the annual Session in 1874, cards were granted to a number of the former members, and the Lodge was resuscitated on the 5th of May, 1875, since which time it has continued to work successfully.

Chatham Lodge, No. 29.

This Lodge was granted a dispensation by Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Most Worthy Grand Sire, of the Grand Lodge United States, of the I. O. O. F., on the 23rd December, 1853, to the following Charter members, viz.:—John F. Delmage, Seymour Stephenson, Geo. Turn

bull, Miles Miller, Jas. Higgins, John L. Davis. Although this dispensation had been granted and received, the Lodge in Chatham still continued to work under the Manchester Unity, as Loyal Chatham Lodge, until the 21st February, 1854,* when Special Deputy P. G. Isaac Smith, assisted by P. G. P. Dixon, F. H. Armstrong, J. L. Rhodes, of Wayne Lodge, No. 2, Detroit, proceeded to institute Chatham Lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under power of the above dispensation. The following officers were elected and installed:—N. G., J. F. Delmage; V. G., Miles Miller; R. S., S. Stephenson; P. S., Jas. Higgins; T., Geo. Turnbull. Several candidates were initiated when the N.G. made the following appointments:—Warden, J. L. Davis; C., W. Smith; I. G., H. Moa; R. S. N. G., Thos. Stone; L. S. N. G., Jas. Henry; R. S. S., C. McKeough; L. S. S., H. Northwood; R. S. V. G., Thos. Degge; L. S. V. G., J. L. Abury. The whole of the members of Loyal Chatham Lodge did not unite and come under the G. L. U. S., but after Chatham Lodge had been instituted the Manchester Unity became a thing of the past. Since that period up to the present date, Chatham Lodge has continued to advance, both financially and numerically, and after having completed its 25th anniversary is in a more prosperous condition to day than at any period of its history. It has a library of 500 volumes comprising works both useful and entertaining, and is one of the greatest blessings which the members of this prosperous Lodge enjoys. It has recently purchased a very valuable piece of property on the principal street of the town, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, there is at present on the property three very handsome stores two stories high, which bring a rental of $1300 per annum, or 13½ per cent. on outlay. The members of this Lodge comprise some of our best merchants, farmers and mechanics, who take an interest in Odd-Fellowship, and endeavor to disseminate and inculcate its principles to the utmost of their power and ability. Harmony, peace and good will exist as it ever should between its members, and for correct working it is second to none in the Province. Chatham Lodge has furnished Charter members for six Subordinate Lodges and three Encampments, which are all doing well. Subordinate Lodges:—Blenheim, Dresden, Ridgetown, Wallaceburg, Western City and Thamesville. During the 25 years of its existence there has been 358 initiations, and 14 admitted by card. Of these special mention may be made of a few members, who have devoted time and talent to the Lodge work and are still active members of the Lodge. P. G. John Schneider, oldest member of the Lodge is one of its principal pillars. P G. J.P. Young; P. G. Turner; P.G. Hulin; P. G. I. Smith; P.G. Wm. N. Smith; P.G. Rev. John Rannie; P.G. Parsons, P.G. Holmes; P.G. I. Peggot, P.G. Jos. Peers, P.G. J. Ogle; P. G. P McNaughton and, P. G. Patton, who is the founder of the Library and

* This date does not correspond with the one given by Special Deputy Smith.

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Yours truly
Wm Powell
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the present Librarian. The present Hall is a rented one, but very comfortable and commodious, neatly fitted and well furnished, heated with wood stoves and lighted with gas.*

EUREKA No. 30, LONDON.

The Manchester Unity introduced Odd-Fellowship into London in 1847 by the institution of the Loyal London Lodge, No. 4254. A few years after a second lodge (Beaver) was opened. The Order prospered in the Forest City, but dissatisfaction with the way in which its affairs were conducted by the Provincial authorities disgusted the members, and while they continued to love Odd-Fellowship, they lost all respect for its management in Canada. Under these circumstances the Odd-Fellows of London joined with their dissatisfied brethren of other localities, and determined to leave the Manchester Unity, and unite with the American Order. In pursuance of this plan the London and Beaver Lodges disbanded; and five brethren, H. C. Hughes, Geo. W Ashton, Wm. Smith, Jas Westland, and Wm. Bissell, visited St. Catharines where they were initiated and instructed in the degrees in Union Lodge No. 16. Their petition to the G. L. C. S. was favorably entertained, and on the 31st January, 1854, they were formed into a lodge of the I. O. O. F. Disappointed in their researches after true Odd-Fellowship in the old society, *they had found it* (as the name they chose indicated) in the new. Eureka Lodge No. 30 was instituted by P. G. Connor of St. Catharines, assisted by Rev. J. C. Ryerson, J. R. Cook, J. W. Armstrong and A. V. Lambert of the same place. The work of instituting initiating and installing occupied the two nights of January 31st and February 1st. On this occasion there were admitted to membership in addition to the applicants for the charter—P. G. Wm. Harding as an Ancient Odd-Fellow, and the following gentlemen, nearly all of whom had been members of the now defunct lodges of the M. U., viz.: John A. Arnold, William Skinner, Henry Wheeler, W. T. Erith, Thomas Williams, John Pringle, William Atkinson, Edward Osborne, James Heron, D. J. Pridham, J. W. Kermott, Bernard Trainer, William Wright, Charles Dyde, Thomas Cadham, Charles Madiver, James Shanly, W. C. L. Gill, Edward Woodman. The officers installed for the first term were: William Smith, N. G.; George W. Ashton, V. G.; H. C. Hughes, R. S.; James Westland, P. S.; William Bissell, T.; Bernard Trainer, W.; William Wright, C.; Henry Wheeler, R. S. S. G.; Thomas Cadham, L. S. N. G.; William Skinner, R. S. V. G.; [illegible] ward Osborne, L. S. V. G.; John A. Arnold, R. S. S.; W. T. Erith, L. S. S.; Charles Dyde, I. G.; John Pringle, O. G. The lodge made fair

*Contributed by R. M. M. Patton, P. G.

progress, though by no means increasing with that rapidity which frequently characterizes new lodges at the present time. During the year 1855 the brethren had the privilege (which has been enjoyed by very few Canadian lodges) of a visit from Grand Secretary Ridgely. At the close of the first term Bro. Ashton was elected N. G., but he resigned a few nights after, being dissatisfied with the poor attendance. P. G. Harding was elected to fill the vacancy. By the end of the year it would seem that the attendance had improved, for Bro. Ashton made no objections then to taking the principal chair. He was succeeded by James Westland in July, 1855, and by William Bissell in January, 1856 This brings Eureka Lodge up to the period embraced in the records of the Grand Lodge of Canada West. Its career since then has been one of steady prosperity. It has become the mother of a large number of lodges in Western Ontario, and is one of the largest and wealthiest lodges in the jurisdiction.

Morpeth No. 31, Morpeth.

The Odd-Fellows of the Manchester Unity in Morpeth, were among the first who tried to connect themselves with the American Order. But a formal petition could not be received by the G. L. U. S until the applicants had been regularly initiated. Arrangements, however, were subsequently made to accommodate the brethren as far as possible. So that when Dr. Smith, Special Deputy, visited Chatham, to institute No. 29, he was enabled by dispensation from Deputy Grand Sire Reynolds, to institute the Morpeth Lodge in the same place. The Charter members and first officers were: John Addeman, N. G., James Cady, V. G, Hiram Bell, Secretary, William R. Fellows, Treasurer; William Cowan, Robert Bullen, and Henry Bullen. The Lodge was instituted on the 26th January. Its progress was but slow; and its growth in membership small. Besides, a number of those initiated resided in the neighboring county and villages—too far away to attend the meetings regularly. By 1857, it was found impossible to hold meetings for want of quorum. In 1858 it was reported to the Grand Lodge "defunct," and a Committee was appointed to secure if possible, the charter books and funds, and that was the last heard of Morpeth Lodge. The list of Past Grands of this Lodge is very short; consisting only of John Addeman, James Cady, Hiram Bell and Henry Bullen.

Elgin No. 32, St. Thomas.

The charter members of Elgin Lodge, consisted of George W. Morgan, of Tecumseh Lodge, and William H. Cameron, G. T. Claris, A. J. Allworth, Wm. Ross, and D. Drake, who were initiated in Lon-

don for the special purpose of introducing the Order into St. Thomas. The Lodge was opened on the 5th May, 1852 by P. G. Connor, of St. Catharines, assisted by a number of brethren from London. The first officers were: George W. Morgan, N. G., G. T. Claris, V. G., A. J. Allworth, Sec., D. Drake, P. S., W. H. Cameron, Treas., Rev. St. George Caulfield, Chaplain, B. Treadwell, C., Alexander Love, O. G., James Mihell, I. G. The Lodge never grew very large; its highest membership being under fifty. But it was an active Lodge, and contributed some excellent material to the Grand Lodge. Unfortunately, after a few years, dissensions began, which could not be healed; while at the same time the benefit funds fell short; and no money could be obtained to carry on the benevolent work of the Order. Finally in the early part of 1862, the members disbanded, and the Lodge remained closed for sixteen years. In the 20th June, 1878, it was re-opened, and the Charter returned to P. G.'s John McLean, Joseph Laing, A. J. Allworth, James Mihell and J. C. Lindop. The Noble Grands of Elgin Lodge up to date of its suspension in 1862, were: George W. Morgan, George T. Claris, A. J. Allworth, Joseph Laing, Rev. St. George Caulfield, D. Drake, Asa Howard, John McLean, James Mihell, John King, J. C. Lindop, Adam Walthew, James Farley, H. Brown and Thos. L. Lindop.

Erie, No. 33, Port Burwell.

In June, 1854, Messrs. W. A. Glover, Alexander McBride, David Merrill, John S. Tracey and Paul Marlatt, of the village of Port Burwell, went to St. Thomas and were initiated in Elgin Lodge, No. 32, in order to become qualified as petitioners for a lodge in their own locality. They were not instituted, however, until the 6th October of that year. Its progress has been steady but sure. With a small field to cultivate, it has never been able to get a very large membership: but it has always held its own. Financially, it has been successful, and is able to meet, free from debt in its own house, erected and dedicated in 1866.

Gore, No. 34, Brantford.

Odd-Fellowship was first planted in the then *village* of Brantford in the year 1844 by the institution of a lodge of the Manchester Order, known as Brant Lodge, which worked well for a time and increased rapidly in membership. About the year 1849 differences of opinion arose, resulting in several of the members leaving and starting a second lodge of the same Order known as Gore Lodge.

The new organization was a favorite in the community, and prospered greatly; but the affiliation being with the Order in England, with few lodges in Canada and none in the United States, such of the mem-

bers as found it necessary to travel were very much isolated, and without that aid and comfort resulting from being able to visit sister lodges.

Some dissatisfaction also was felt as to the matter of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund being a joint fund in which all the lodges in the Province had part, and was not therefore under the control of the lodge itself.

These causes combined, led to the thought that it would be preferable to join with the great body of Odd-Fellows on this continent; and after mature deliberation and anxious investigation, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the lodge sever its union with the Manchester Order and ask a charter from the G. L. U. S., I. O. O. F.

A deputation consisting of brothers John Cameron, James Woodyatt, George Varey, Thomas Broughton and Ames B. Currier, proceeded to Buffalo and were initiated, and received the five Degrees in Hesperion Lodge.

The same brothers applied at the session of the G. L. U. S. in September, 1854, for a Charter, which was granted; and on the 27th of December in the same year, Bro. Geo. W. Malloch, P. G., assisted by Bro. T. Parsons, D. G. S., of Buffalo, instituted the Lodge now known as Gore Lodge, No. 34.

The first officers were, John Cameron, N. G.; James Woodyatt, V. G.; Geo. Varey, P. Sec.; James F. Wheaton, R. Sec., and Thomas Broughton, Treas.; twelve of the members of the old Lodge were initiated the same evening, and during the first six months the membership was increased to sixty.

This very promising state of affairs continued for sometime until the number of numbers was about one hundred and forty; then began the ebbtide, not many new members were added, some of the old ones fell off, the novelty of the thing was over. About this time, that is to say, on the 17th of February, 1860, a fire started in the next building but one to that in which the lodge room was located, and spread so rapidly that lodge room, books, furniture, regalia and emblems were burned; nothing saved.

The Lodge had been living expensively as to rent and furnishings, had not carefully seen to the investing of its funds at interest, and so it was, that, on taking stock after the fire, the members found the total assets amounted to the sum of $800 of insurance.

The membership rapidly declined. Three years passed during which no initiation was had, nor was a degree conferred; the number of members was about twenty-three. Then the old true spirit aroused itself. The few who were left said the Lodge should continue and

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prosper; they set to work to make their words good; it did prosper. It has had some ebbs and flows, and to day stands one of the best Lodges in the jurisdiction; has about one hundred and ten members, cares for seven widows and their families, and has nearly $6000.00 well and safely invested.

Only seven of the original members are now in connection with the Lodge; they it is hoped will remain until called up higher.

ERRATA.

Page 1, 4th line—For "Spray" read "Spry."
Page 6, 16th line—For "J. C. Sewell" read "S. C. Sewell."
Page 8, 28th line—For T. C. Sewell" read "S. C. Sewell."
Page 32, 6th line from the bottom—For "theirs" read "them."
Page 33, 1st line—For "Ontario" read "Canada."
Page 33, 6th line from bottom—For "Lache" read "Sache."
Page 33, 5th line from bottom—For "Seseur" read "Leseur."
Page 45, 6th line—For "22" read "21."